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THE MINING WAR IN COLORADO

On April 29 President Wilson ordered six troops of cavalry to Colorado to restore peace and order in the mining district. This was done in direct response to the request of Governor Ammons, of Colorado, who declared that there existed in the State a condition of violence which had passed beyond the power of the State to control.

In his reply to Governor Ammons's request, President Wilson asked for the withdrawal of the militia as soon as the Federal force is in control, urged that the Legislature of Colorado at the first moment take up the whole situation for consideration and action, and declared that his own duty is not to settle the controversy but solely to maintain good order. We call attention to an article in this issue of The Outlook from a special correspondent in Colorado and to an editorial on private war.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who represents large interests in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, has published a statement in which he points out that his is only one of several companies involved in the strike, asserts that the demands of the men were granted by his company before the strike took place, and says: "The only point at issue so far as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is concerned is that of unionizing, and unionizing at the behest, not of our employees, less than ten per cent of whom are union men, but at the demands of an outside body. This, as I have said, is a matter of principle which we could not concede or arbitrate."

It is precisely because such facts as those stated by Mr. Rockefeller are not generally known, and because the striking miners present other and divergent claims (such as that the ninety per cent of workers who Mr. Rockefeller claims are satisfied are largely strike-breakers), that makes it necessary and important that the United States itself, as The Outlook has often urged, should establish a permanent commission which should have the power to investigate the affairs of any corporation employing a large number of men, at its own initiative, on the request of either party to an industrial controversy, or on demand from the public at large. Congressional investigations, such as have been going on in this case, are unsatisfactory and slow. If such an investigation as we recommend had been started a year or more ago, the people of the country would at least now know the facts and be in a position to pass judgment on such claims and counter-claims as those quoted above. Such a Trade Commission as we have advocated would, moreover, have administrative power over such inter-State corporations, and the conditions of commerce and industry in which these corporations and their employees are involved.

MEDIATION IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS

The offer by the diplomatic representatives at Washington of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, acting under authorization from their respective governments, to lend their good offices as mediators between the United States and Mexico, was received by the people of this country with relief and hopefulness. Acceptance of the friendly suggestion followed at once on the part of President Wilson, and later from General Huerta.

The phraseology of the offer for mediation and of President Wilson's reply makes it evident that there may be open questions as to the field and scope of the proposed mediation. Thus the proposal of the representatives of the so-called A B C countries tenders their "good offices for the peaceful and friendly settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico;" while Mr. Wilson's reply hopes for "a settlement of the present difficulties between the Government of the United States and those who now claim to represent our sister republic of Mexico," and adds the further hope that "you may find

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those who speak for the several elements of the Mexican people willing and ready to discuss terms of satisfactory, and therefore permanent, settlement."

The difficulty of mediation which should take up the large question of peace and good government in Mexico is great if, on the one hand, President Wilson insists at the beginning on the elimination of Huerta, and if Huerta, on the other hand, insists on his recognition as Provisional President as a condition precedent to mediation. Just what the mediating countries have in mind is not quite certain, but it should be added that indications following their offer seem to show the existence of a desire to deal with the matter in a broad and satisfactory way. Whatever may be the outcome, the immediate result has been good. In Mexico no further hostilities have taken place. In this country there has been aroused a strong sentiment for the combined action in American affairs of the powerful and peaceful American nations. This subject is discussed editorially in this issue of The Outlook.

THE SITUATION IN VERA CRUZ

Meanwhile, at Vera Cruz, a United States force has established its occupation of the place. Desultory fighting continued in a small way for two or three days after the landing, but soon ceased entirely. It became evident that the interests of the people of Vera Cruz, as well as of our forces, made it necessary and desirable to put the place under military government. With the arrival of General Frederick Funston, at the head of the Fifth Brigade of our regular army, the naval authorities turned over to the army the command and control of the situation on shore. The instructions from Washington to General Funston, in command of the army of occupation, directed him to carry on all proper functions of government, but desired that he keep in close touch with Admiral Fletcher and work in harmony with him.

Fears were entertained for a time after the occupation of Vera Cruz for the safety of American citizens in Mexico City and at other points; but, while there was rioting in the capital and some hostile demonstrations elsewhere, no serious attack upon Americans appears to have been made. A stream of refugees poured over our border at several points, and the latest reports indicate that few Americans are left either in Mexico City or in the interior.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTIONALISTS

A very serious question is the attitude of the Constitutionalists towards the United States in view of the seizure of Vera Cruz. General Carranza excited apprehension by his letter to President Wilson deprecating any American action in Mexico, and apparently foreshadowing vaguely a threat to oppose it in arms. The effect of Carranza's action was largely neutralized, however, by Villa's outspoken declaration of friendliness towards the United States.

The Outlook's special correspondent in northern Mexico, Mr. Gregory Mason, telegraphs us that the most important reason for Villa's peaceful attitude towards the United States is his desire to get more ammunition over our border, that he has only enough ammunition for one big battle, and that the financial condition of the Constitutionalists is serious. Mr. Mason adds that if Villa's forces should seize Tampico he could confiscate and dispose of two million dollars' worth of cotton. An article by Mr. Mason entitled "With Villa in Chihuahua" appears in this issue of The Outlook. In this country the opinion continues to be strong that it would be a dangerous thing to remove the embargo (which has been restored) on arms and ammunition passing over our border into North Mexico.

A conference between Carranza and Villa last week is reported to have ended in such persuasion or moral coercion by Villa over Carranza that the latter has withdrawn or modified his first utterance as to the United States and Mexico. Later Carranza, in reply to the mediators, accepted "in principle the good offices of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile," reserving to himself the right to enter into details of the negotiation.

The military successes of the Constitutionalists continue. The most important of these has been their occupation of the city of Monterey. The Federal troops retreated from Monterey to Saltillo, and it was reported were attacked and defeated by pursuing columns of Villa's soldiers. Monterey itself is an important railway point, and through it the insurgents have a railway line of advance towards Tampico and of co-operation with their detached army which has held Victoria

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and the country south towards Tampico for some time. Saltillo now remains the most important town still occupied by the Federals to the east of Torreon, and if Saltillo is captured the way would seem to be clear for Villa's long-threatened advance southward towards Mexico City. A characteristic and flamboyant suggestion from General Villa is that the United States should put him into possession of Vera Cruz, whereupon, he boasts, he could soon carry the revolution to success and "eliminate Huerta" in summary fashion.

JAPAN AND MEXICO

Those who are familiar with the easy grooves down which anti-Japanese news slips in this country have been predicting that, sooner or later, it would be announced that the Japanese were actively co-operating with Mexico; for to a certain type of journalistic mind the Japanese is always on the ground when any kind of mischief is afoot. When Huerta's representative in Tokyo was received as a matter of diplomatic routine by the Emperor, a hard and fast alliance between Japan and Mexico was immediately foreseen.

An Englishman said several centuries ago, at a time when a great many people were attacking the Pope as a matter of habit, that as a temporal ruler the Pope was entitled to the courtesy of good language. The Japanese Government, made up, as it is, of trained men with wide knowledge of affairs in that country and out of it, ought at least to be credited with common sense.

The Japanese Prime Minister, Count Okuma, has promptly declared that Japan will maintain a scrupulously neutral position between the United States and Mexico, a statement which ought to set at rest unfounded newspaper reports of Japanese sympathy and activity in Mexico.

THE STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

The number of men of the regular army available for duty, after the garrisoning of our outlying possessions, is supposed to be about 51,000. The mobilization of even this number of troops would require virtually stripping our coast defense forts of their entire effective garrison.

The strength of the organized militia is 112,700 men.

Thus the total peace strength of the troops on which we are supposed to depend is not much over 160,000 men. If both the regular and militia organizations, however, should be brought to the maximum strength allowed by law, the total would be, it is stated, about 350,000 men.

But we ought to be capable of mobilizing at once an effective force of at least half a million men if we are to meet any first-class power. And this is only for the first line. Such a force should be augmented by a second line of, say, 300,000 men.

If we consider only the first line, it will be seen that about 150,000 volunteers would be required, and to replace their losses there should be an additional requirement of about 90,000 men.

There are, indeed, in the United States only about 90,000 men with previous military training. No machinery exists, however, by which even these men can be called directly to the colors.

Putting aside for the moment the necessity of largely increasing our regular establishment, what is the first necessary step? To make the militia of the several States available for foreign service. Thus Mr. Hay, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, was right in introducing the Volunteer Army Bill, advocated by the General Staff, on the first day of the present session of Congress, ordering it reported on the second day of the session, and calling it up for consideration on the third day. The bill, we are glad to say, was almost immediately passed and sent to the Senate. This was on December 3, but not until February 20 did the Senate Committee favorably report it with amendments. And then the Senate proceeded to prune it in a leisurely manner! At last, confronted with the menace of actual war, the Senate passed the measure.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY BILL

The country will breathe more freely now that Congress has passed this Volunteer Army Bill, replacing the defective and inadequate law of 1898, which was bound to cause both confusion and delay in raising volunteer forces.

This measure provides that, when volunteer forces are to be raised, the President shall issue a proclamation stating the number of men desired, and shall prescribe the necessary rules for examining, organizing, and receiving into the service the men called for. Such volunteer forces are to be raised only

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during the existence of war or when war is imminent, and only after Congress shall have authorized the President to raise such forces. The bill provides that as many officers and men as are needed may be called to the colors from the militia of the States *pro rata*, and that, the Senate consenting, the President is to appoint the officers. Thus there will be freedom from incompetence and political interference of State authorities in the appointment of the officers.

Moreover, all officers and enlisted men of the volunteers shall be on exactly the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades in the regular army.

The usefulness of the militia is greatly enhanced because it will now be possible to use the militia in service beyond the borders of our own country. This law will, in addition, make it possible to employ our small regular army to the best advantage—upon the immediate outbreak of hostilities.

THE REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR

The troops of the Government of Ecuador, it is reported, have been defeated at Camarones, a town on the Camarones River, south of Esmeraldas—that northern province of Ecuador in which the rebels have been warring against President Plaza. About five hundred men were killed or wounded, the despatch adds, and about two hundred taken prisoners by the rebels. This report should be received with reserve, as the telegram is dated from Lima, Peru, where the authorities are suspected of siding with the rebels against the Government, and where some of the Ecuadorean rebels have congregated.

The rebellion continues the struggles that followed President Plaza's first administration, from 1900 to 1904. He was succeeded by Señor Garcia, who was ejected from office by the soldiers under General Alfaro, who became practically Dictator. In his turn, Alfaro was ejected and killed by a mob of citizens, and was succeeded by Señor Estrada. Then the turn of the troops came again; they proclaimed General Montero, one of their own number, President. He ruled a month, and then the citizens had their turn again. A mob of them shot him, beheaded him, burned his body, and imprisoned the leaders who had placed him in power, later lynching them. Then, of course, the soldiers had their turn again; but their leader, General Andrade, was killed in his attempt to gain control of the Republic. Some of the soldiers fled to the south, but many fled to the north and formed the basis for the present revolt. It has lasted many months. Its leader is General Concha. Unless soon checked, Guayaquil, the chief port of Ecuador, may be in danger. A turning over of that city to the rebels would cause little surprise, owing to the lack of sympathy between it and Quito, the capital, situated high in the Andes, where the physical as well as the political climate is healthier.

At a time of rebellion in any Central or South American country the post of American Minister may suddenly require quick action based on ripe experience. Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., of New York, the Minister under President Taft, knew the language and people of Ecuador, and had had eleven years' experience in diplomacy. He is succeeded by Mr. Hartman, a Bryan Democrat, who, when appointed, did not know the language or people of South America, and had no experience in diplomacy.

ECUADOR AND THE A B C STATES

Ecuador has an area slightly larger than that of Nevada, and a population of less than two millions. Its chief staple product is cocoa. Its civilization is not so low as that of Haiti or Venezuela, but seems somewhat lower than that of Costa Rica among the Central American states, and of Bolivia among the South American states.

We are not surprised by the resentment shown by the citizens of the three sturdiest South American republics—the so-called A B C countries, Argentina, Brazil, Chile—at being classed as "Latin-American" alongside such a specimen as Ecuador. At first, indeed, it would seem as if Ecuador had almost an equal chance with the southern states. The great liberator Bolívar established dominion over Ecuador when he founded the original Republic of Colombia by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Viceroyalty of New Granada and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela. His influence here was apparently as great as in the countries to the south. But Bolívar did not establish the real liberty which the English established in North America. They encountered the very slight civilization of the Indians, whereas the Spanish encountered the semi-civilization of

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the Aztecs and the Incas. One would think that on that semi-civilization a real civilization would have been built; instead, only a tyrannical republicanism was the result, from which South America is now emerging.

The A B C countries, it is true, have emerged, and are now standing on their own feet. They are also uniting in questions of foreign policy. An impressive proof of this is seen in their action of last week in offering to mediate between the United States Government and the Huerta faction in Mexico. This is a really historic event. It is the first time that these countries have asserted themselves as one force in an armed conflict outside of South America.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS

The elections in France last week were important, first, because of the ascendency obtained by the Radicals; second, because among the successful candidates for re-election were such well-known men as M. Caillaux, former Minister of Finance, whose name has been particularly prominent during recent weeks because of his wife's murder of M. Calmette, editor of the Paris "Figaro;" two ex-Premiers, namely, M. Briand and M. Barthou; M. Millerand, a member of several French Cabinets; and, finally, the famous Abbé Lemire, who had fallen under the disapproval of the Vatican because he accepted an election to the Vice-Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.

Owing to the number of candidates—over twenty-nine hundred for only about six hundred seats—second ballots will be necessary in many districts, in order that the successful candidates shall satisfy the requirements. To be elected, a candidate must secure half the number of votes cast, plus one—that is, supposing that two-thirds of the number of registered voters take part in the election. In case this majority is not obtained, a second vote must be taken, when a bare majority is sufficient to elect.

Universal suffrage obtains in France, and the eligibility for the Chamber of Deputies is open to all citizens over twenty-five years of age; indeed, this law is more liberal to the candidates than is the law that applies to the electors, for it imposes no obligation of residence.

Every *arrondissement*, or district, in France of over a hundred thousand inhabitants is entitled to two Deputies, and every additional hundred thousand or fraction of it gives the right to an additional representative. Thus the new Chamber will number a few more Deputies than did the preceding Legislature, owing to the increase in population. The French are very proud that their population is increasing rather than decreasing.

Election day is always on a Sunday in France, and the polling-places are open from eight o'clock in the morning until six at night. The manner of voting is practically the same as in this country.

BRITISH FEDERALISM

Sir Edward Grey recently suggested in the British House of Commons that the Ulster problem might be solved by the introduction of a Federal system. Last week another Cabinet Minister, Mr. Churchill, mentioned the matter. He inquired, referring to Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader: "Why cannot he say boldly, 'Give me the amendments to the Home Rule Bill I ask for to safeguard the dignity and interests of Protestant Ulster, and in return I will use my influence and good will to make Ireland an integral unit in a Federal system?'"

Though, on the surface, Mr. Churchill's words bear the interpretation that he was speaking for himself, he could, in the opinion of the Unionists and of many Liberals, hardly have made an offer so definite in character without having consulted his colleagues. The general opinion is that the offer quite changes the situation and improves the prospect of an ultimate agreement. Some Liberals, however, are displeased, contending that the offer must be interpreted only as a sign of Government weakness. Most remarkable of all, however, is a statement from the man who might be supposed to be the most displeased, Mr. Redmond, the Irish leader. He did not understand, he said, as reported, that there was anything new in Mr. Churchill's offer, but if anything came of it he was ready to exert himself to placate Ulster and to reach an honorable settlement.

This is certainly more cheering than Mr. Redmond's previous insistence that there should be "no watering down" in the terms of the Home Rule Bill. To that statement Sir Edward Carson aptly replied that "the moment the present bill is placed upon the statute-books federalism becomes impossible." For the Government's utmost concession (namely, that each Ulster county may

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decide as to whether it shall remain outside the operation of the Home Rule Bill for six years) does not, according to the Ulster Covenanters, meet the difficulty. They want the unconditional exclusion of Ulster from the operation of the bill. As a racial, religious, economic, and social unit, in contrast with the rest of Ireland, Ulster, they say, should have its own government and not one adapted to the rest of Ireland, just as Wales or Lancashire ought to have each its own individual government, and not one adapted to Scotland. Sir Edward Carson therefore asks the Government to abandon its time limit and to "leave to Parliament to determine what is to happen at the end of six years."

The Government has already admitted the principle of temporary exclusion. Will it now go a step further and give to Parliament the power to deal with the matter without restrictions at the end of six years? That is the concrete, practical question now confronting the Government.

THE SHAKESPEARE CELEBRATION

The chief significance of the celebration of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare on April 23 was the world-wide observance of the day among English-speaking peoples. Beginning at Stratford, the celebration radiated to the ends of the earth. In New York the day was very beautiful and lent itself to the out-of-door festivities in Central Park, where a wreath was placed on Mr. Ward's harmonious statue of the poet, addresses were made by the Mayor and the Park Commissioner, and a poem by Mr. Percy MacKaye, which The Outlook takes pleasure in presenting to its readers, was read. The boys of one of the public schools gave Elizabethan folk dances to the music of their own orchestra, several other public schools sang Shakespeare songs, and scenes from various plays were presented. Mayor Mitchel told his audience that celebrations of the kind in which they were taking part were held in honor of those who shaped and enriched a people's life. "The art of Shakespeare," he said, "is not only the art of expression and of form, but that of understanding. While we cannot be Shakespeares, we can acquire a sympathetic understanding of our fellow-men, and the chief problem of the government of a city is to understand the point of view of the average man;" and he urged his hearers to read Shakespeare as a help towards a better understanding of human nature—an excellent suggestion, which it is hoped the public officials will take to heart no less than private citizens.

Various celebrations were held in different schools, taking the form largely of presentations of plays or parts of plays. One of the most impressive commemorations in New York was that held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine under the auspices of the Actors' Church Alliance of America. The second lesson of the service was read by Mr. Cyril Maude, and an address on "Shakespeare's Religion" was delivered by the Rev. Percy S. Grant, of the Church of the Ascension, who declared that the poet's religion was one of love and belief in its powers to transform humanity.

Notwithstanding the overshadowing interest in the Mexican crisis, the greatest of English poets and one of the greatest masters of the knowledge of life was remembered in many parts of the country. Such commemorations, used for educational purposes, cannot be too often held, for there are few educational influences so penetrating and inspiring as the lives and works of great men and women.

WESTERN PAINTERS

A rather raw robustness is supposed by some to be a Western characteristic. But one will be disappointed if he looks for it in the exhibition of pictures by Western painters at the National Arts Club in New York City. The exhibition is certainly conservative in this respect. The raw and the crude have been left to Cubists and Futurists; apparently they are all from the East! The exhibition emphasizes the old-fashioned virtues of composition, draughtsmanship, color. It is of high quality; it has a restful charm.

And yet it also gives one the idea that each painter represented there has had something to say and has purposed saying it in his own way. Real robustness seems most manifest in Mr. Meakin's Rocky Mountain views, and a genuine individualism and independence in Mr. Peyraud's Chicago scenes with their fine sensitiveness to atmosphere. A frank, free touch also characterizes such canvases as Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Grover painted in France and Italy with an evident instinct for decorative values. Mr. Bundy's scenes make a peculiarly direct appeal. An article on them will shortly appear in The Outlook.

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They represent sincere and straightforward work.

So much for the landscapes. In portraiture the Western painters, especially judged by Mr. Betts's pictures, are facile and fluent, if not always wholly satisfactory in insight.

In figure pieces Lawton Parker, of Nebraska, stands forth prominently. His work attracts special attention at this time because he has recently actually obtained a *first* medal at the so-called "Old Salon" in Paris. Hitherto it has been an unwritten law that the first medal was not to go out of France. Indeed, the second medal has been awarded to an American only ten times. Thus the French have conferred a unique honor upon an American, and a Western American at that. The quality in his work which has called forth particular praise from critics is its luminousness; it is emphatically what the French call *plein-air*, full of the atmosphere of summer months spent near the little village of Giverny, of its opalescence and shimmering greens, against which the figures stand.

The exhibition has attracted the attention of many to the work of artists who have not yet, we are sorry to say, received sufficient recognition in their own country. The fact that all of these men come out of the West only adds to our pride in the comprehensiveness and progress of American art.

INTRODUCING LAW TO LIFE

Machinery, electricity, railways and steamboats, and other such things have done what the early Apostles were charged with doing—they have turned the world upside down. But the law has gone on just as if the world were right side up. That is somewhat of an exaggeration, for there have been a great many lawyers and judges and legislators who have been working hard to help the law keep its balance. On the whole, however, the law is on one side of the world and almost all the people on the other; or, to change the metaphor, while the people are traveling in railway cars, the law is traveling in stage-coaches.

The Harvard Law School—whose preeminence is unquestioned—is a leader in rendering the law modern. One of the signs of its leadership is the recent appointment of Felix Frankfurter as Professor of Law, charged with the duty of dealing with this relationship between law and modern social and industrial conditions.

In the "Harvard Alumni Bulletin" Henry L. Stimson, formerly Secretary of War, and before that United States District Attorney in New York, has described the duties that will fall to Mr. Frankfurter. He points out that because of these new conditions of life, created by modern industry, there is need for scientific legislation and scientific administration of the law. "Our statute-books," says Mr. Stimson, "are filled year after year with crude social and industrial experiments, based upon no careful analysis or tabulated experience, and our civil service has only just begun to grope after intelligent standards." He also points out that for the making of laws adequate to deal with these conditions and for the administration of these laws in Government places men should be trained by our law schools. The appointment of Felix Frankfurter means that the Harvard Law School is entering this field.

Felix Frankfurter came to this country in 1894. He was then an Austrian boy twelve years old. Since that time he has been the "chief legal adviser of the Colonial Administration of the United States," and has "argued before the Supreme Court the most important litigations therein involved." We are using Mr. Stimson's own words. What native American has more amply proved his Americanism? More than that, Mr. Frankfurter has had a most important part in the successful trials of such cases as those against Morse, and Heinze, and the officers of the Sugar Trust in the sugar-weighing frauds. In the twenty years since he began to be an American Mr. Frankfurter has made himself a master of English, a leader in the law, and, it is not too much to say, a profound student of those social problems that are distinctive of this day and country. He is a graduate of the College of the City of New York, has been a clerk in the Tenement-House Department of New York City, and has graduated from the Harvard Law School with the highest honors of his class.

We print elsewhere in this issue Mr. Frankfurter's portrait.

BETTER INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS EXHIBIT

Co-operation was the theme of the recent Exhibit of Better Industrial Relations, given at the Ethical Culture Building, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York City, by the Business Men's Group of the Society for Ethical Culture.

Recognition of the human factor in indus-

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try was shown in such varying examples as that of a school for New York elevator men and a profit-sharing scheme in a large soap factory.

Part I was devoted to examples of activities which directly affect the relation between employer and employee. The exhibits, chiefly in chart form, showed various forms of employee representation in management of business. One example was that of a large department store in Boston in which six of the directors (eleven in all) of the store are employees, four of these being elected by the Employees' Association. Another concern, a paint factory, is ruled by a factory committee and an office committee in joint control. A few examples were also introduced from abroad, as the Carl Zeiss Optical Works and the Freese Factory in Germany.

Safety appliances installed by committees of employees and improvements in business through the suggestions of employees were illustrated.

Various methods of arbitration in use both at home and abroad were presented in graphic form by diagrams in color. These included the systems of New South Wales and France, as well as Canada and the United States. There were also examples of arbitration in a whole industry, such as the Protocol in the dress and waist industry in New York, and the Grievance Board under that agreement.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND WAGES

Bonus systems as methods of increasing wages through increase in efficiency and the entire question of wages had an important place in this Industrial Relations Exhibit. The work of the Wage Scale Board was shown; this Board has done much in New York City to raise wages in the garment industry. Minimum wages laws (Wisconsin, Oregon, and other States) were shown. A working-girl's budget and the budget of a laborer's family also came in this section, as did also a few examples of ways of overcoming the evils of seasonal unemployment, such as that of a large shoe manufacturer, who, by concentrating on the selling department of his business, succeeded in distributing his product more evenly throughout the year.

The profit-sharing section told of three methods: the cash payment, used both in the United States and abroad; the deferred payment or annuity, used principally in other countries; and the stock ownership with assistance from the firm, used in the United States. About sixty examples were given, no two conforming to exactly the same type. Some of the principles which underlie profit-sharing are mutual confidence, fixing of payment in advance, a fair trial, and adaptability to the individual establishment.

One of the most interesting charts in the Exhibit was in the Savings and Loan Section, showing the working of the Credit Union. This is a co-operative bank with employees as stockholders and State supervision of investments, examples of which are to be found in Canada, Massachusetts, and, to a limited extent, in New York. A statute authorizing the establishment of such credit unions has been in force in New York for about a year. The principal features are: loans without security at the rate of not more than one per cent a month; exemption from taxation or attachment of members' savings up to $600; equal distribution of profits (proportionate to holdings in shares); one vote for each member, whatever his holdings.

Industrial education had a prominent place under two heads—continuation schools, which are linked to whole industries or municipalities, and the individual schools in separate establishments. One example was that of a school conducted by a labor union for a whole industry.

The Exhibit was visited by representatives of labor, of Chambers of Commerce, employers, large delegations from colleges, and other practical students of industry the country over. A good many of the civic and commercial organizations in various cities have been negotiating the transfer of the Exhibit to their own centers that it may reach a wider circle of people.

The spirit of the Exhibit of Better Industrial Relations can best be expressed in terms of the democratization of industry. Business has for some time been run on the monarchical basis, as Dr. Felix Adler well said at one of the evening meetings during the Exhibit, and such rights as the workers have gained have been hotly contested from above. Now there is awakening a spirit of helpful co-operation for mutual progress between employer and employee. It is this spirit, shown in its results, that the Business Men's Group wants to show and foster. The Exhibit is going to other cities in various parts of the country. Chambers of Commerce, Civic Federations, or other municipal societies interested may

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communicate with Mr. A. M. Bing, Chairman of the Executive Committee, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York City.

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION FOR RURAL BETTERMENT

Under the auspices of the Conference for Education in the South and the Southern Educational Association, there recently assembled in Louisville, Kentucky, seven groups of community workers to discuss the development of country life. Fifteen Southern States sent their business men, farmers, farm women, doctors, ministers, teachers, and writers to learn from the experience of others and to give what information they had.

It is sometimes said that the country church is dead. Here were assembled men who said it shall not die; men who are not merely talking, but who are putting into operation that profound religion which sees that nothing lies outside of religion—that the secular is as truly the expression of our religious life as is prayer and the giving of alms. Dr. Warren H. Wilson said there cannot be a good country church where there are poor farms, and no minister in a farming community should be a farm fool. He should be able, not indeed to teach agriculture, necessarily, but to enter into the problems of his farm parish. Only so can his church become a community center and advance as it should do the gospel of fertile farms, good roads, efficient schools, pure water, wholesome food, and sociable neighbors. He said, "The farm is to the rural church what the Bible is to the soul."

Working plans for the improvement of community hygiene were presented by physicians and health officers. A programme was suggested for school instruction by physicians, by means of which young people should be educated in the laws of disease and prevention, learning, for instance, the conditions of the development of the malarial mosquito, the habits of flies, the manner in which germs pass from drinking-cup to the lips of the drinker, the results of soil pollution, the principles of safe well and cistern construction. In this way only, these physicians felt, is there hope of leavening the lump of adult ignorance and carelessness regarding health. The appointment was recommended of salaried community doctors, responsible for maintaining the health of their district, instead of merely curing illnesses. The statement was made that forty-seven per cent of our illness is preventable.

PRACTICAL STUDIES NOT THE ONLY NEED

The necessity for agricultural instruction in rural schools, beginning at the first grade, was assumed to be established. It was interesting to see that, because this doctrine is now accepted unquestioningly, teachers are recognizing once more the fact that cultural studies, taught with a living spirit, are also necessary if we are to have happy men and women on the farm. Miss Mabel Williams, a county superintendent in Tennessee, testified that books regularly distributed at farm homes by a wagonette have heightened the moral tone of her county.

The South sat at the feet of Wisconsin as our most successful State in co-operative organizations, and learned from her delegates about co-operative creameries, laundries, and credits, and the formation of farmers' clubs for buying and marketing. The organization of stock breeding and selling associations was discussed for cotton-growing regions devastated by the boll weevil. The almost incredible awakening and conservation of farm life enthusiasm among young people by canning, corn-testing, poultry and egg contests, was vividly presented.

The work which men and women represented at this Conference are doing among the most densely ignorant of the Southern population has resulted in the reduction of illiteracy between the ages of ten and twenty years from nine and one-tenth per cent in 1900 to four per cent in 1914. Kentucky has reduced illiteracy in Negroes from eighteen to eight per cent in these fourteen years.

Mr. T. C. Powell, Vice-President of the Southern Railway, testifying before the Association of Business Men on the importance to business of farm prosperity, said that his railway ran a department of farm improvement work with one manager, three assistant managers, and thirty-two field agents, besides market agents, whose duty it is to keep themselves posted regarding reliable commission merchants in each farming center. "Business men should favor the best educational system for the farmer," said Mr. Harry Hodgson, Treasurer of the Empire State Chemical Works at Athens, Georgia, "because they have to rely in their business to a large extent upon the farmer." The statement was made that the prosperity of the South is bound up in

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changing the programme of credit to that of cash payments.

The growing frequency of such conferences as that at Louisville is one of the best signs of promise for the future development of our rural communities.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY WORK IN CHINA

Last January The Outlook called attention to the inadequately appreciated work by which Christian missions are making American influence powerful in non-Christian nations—a work in which the Young Men's Christian Association takes a large and effective share. Our universities have also entered the field. What Princeton has been doing at Peking, China's educational center, is reported in the "Princeton Alumni Weekly."

In 1905, by request of all the missionaries in China, the Young Men's Christian Association took charge of the work for a large class not easily reached by the ordinary missionary—the "literati," or student class. The threefold non-ecclesiastical appeal of the Association, physical, intellectual, and spiritual, seemed, as it has proved, likely to be influential. Robert W. Gailey, a Princeton graduate and a notable athlete, had been working at Tientsin since 1897 as Princeton's representative, gaining friends among prominent men. In 1905 Princeton undergraduates unanimously agreed to man and finance the work at Peking, which Mr. Gailey, with Dwight W. Edwards, another Princeton graduate of conspicuous ability, undertook a year later for the thousands of students there. To-day the Princeton building is the most imposing modern edifice in Peking. Erected by Mr. John Wanamaker on the main street of the city, equipped and furnished by Princeton alumni in up-to-date American fashion, including bowling alleys, gymnasium, a recreation room, auditorium, etc., it was formally opened last October by President Yuan Shi-kai. The price of its site, $6,200, was given in China. Two residential buildings, the gift of Princeton alumni and friends, provide comfortable and healthful family homes. The cost of the entire plant is about $95,000. It is manned by eight Princetonians—men of large ideas, high ideals, attractive personality, and virile Christian faith. Their policy is to give Chinamen as much control and responsibility as is practicable. The directors of the Peking Young Men's Christian Association are all Chinese—university professors, Government officials, and business men. President Yuan Shi-kai has already given $1,500 (gold) to the work.

In this connection mention should be made of Harvard's work, the upbuilding of a medical school at Shanghai, now a noteworthy and widely known institution. Pennsylvania's work is of the same kind, till recently at Canton, now to be carried on elsewhere. Oberlin some ten years ago undertook a work in the province of Shansi, where Oberlin missionaries had perished in the Boxer insurrection, and where Oberlin now is in charge of educational work through all grades in a large district. Yale men are establishing at Changsha, in the heart of China, a new Yale. "Ya-Li" opened as a collegiate school in 1906; a hospital and dispensary was started in 1908. Outside the city walls, within which the institution is now housed, twenty acres have been bought for a campus, and plans drawn for the buildings of a college of six to seven hundred students. Seven buildings have been provided, and several more are now asked for. Ya-Li held its first Commencement in 1912. It is backed by the Foreign Missionary Society of New Haven, Incorporated, and staffed by teachers and physicians who rank well among the best men graduated at Yale in the last ten years.

FALLING DOWN A MINE SHAFT

It will probably surprise many laymen to learn that it is proved to be impossible for a body to fall vertically down the shaft of a very deep mine and reach the bottom without striking the sides *en route*. The "Engineering and Mining Journal" reports that the superintendent of a mine in Africa was horrified to see an iron bucket containing over a ton of rock break away from the cable at the top of a two-thousand-foot shaft, at the bottom of which at the time there were fifty-three men and boys at work. The superintendent instantly called the hospital, rigged up a new bucket, and started down. To his surprise, he found the lost bucket balanced on the timbers of the shaft at one side only two hundred feet down. Securing it, he proceeded to the bottom, and was astonished to find that no one there had received the slightest injury. Although the shaft was eight feet by twenty-eight feet in the clear and the men were huddled together at the bottom, they were all ignorant of the

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fact of there having been an accident above them. The foreman said that he recollected that, some time before, he observed "a bit of dust" which came down.

An inspection of the shaft showed that the pieces of rock had all lodged on the timbers, as had the bucket, these timbers averaging eight inches in width.

Since this remarkable experience experiments have been made which show that the happy results above indicated might have been reasonably expected.

In the vicinity of Calumet, Michigan, are three of the deepest mine shafts in the world, one of them measuring fifty-three hundred feet. Recently tests have been made as follows: A smooth metal ball two inches in diameter was suspended by a thread from the center of the shaft and a box of clay suspended forty-two hundred feet beneath. Another similar ball was suspended near the southwest corner of the shaft. After the balls were motionless they were dropped by burning the threads from which they were suspended, so that they started to fall without any lateral motion. The shaft is nine feet by thirty feet in cross-section. Neither of the balls reached the forty-two-hundred-foot level. One of them was never found at all, and the other was found lodged in the timbers at one side of the shaft eight hundred feet from the surface. Other bodies dropped into the shaft invariably lodged somewhere in its east wall.

Of course the explanation is that the earth is so swiftly rotating on its axis from west to east that, although a particle is falling with ever-accelerating velocity, it can be calculated mathematically that by the time it has reached a depth of eight hundred or a thousand feet it will strike the side. Of course, if the walls of a shaft were smooth and free from obstruction a falling body would ultimately reach the bottom by rebounding from side to side.

AMERICA THROUGH EUROPEAN EYES

The process of understanding this country has been growing encouragingly definite during the last decade. The habit of speaking of America as the "land of the almighty dollar" and of nothing else, and of the American as having neither intellectual aspiration nor spiritual sense, but given over wholly to business, is weakening. Now from time to time some foreign visitor or observer uses his own eyes and sees the country somewhat as it is instead of through the colored spectacles with which the traditional foreigner has long looked at us. Dr. Fulda, the distinguished German writer, made many friends when he was in this country eight years ago; and, what is better, he studied the country as a friend, which is the only position from which any country can really be seen. In a recent speech in Hamburg he met the ancient charge of materialism as the chief characteristic of American civilization with a flat denial. Having some acquaintance with the facts, he declared that the enormous and continuous giving of money by private individuals for public purposes in this country, the vast endowments of education and research, and the sums devoted to medical relief and to altruistic purposes, proved that the rich Americans are the most idealistic people of wealth in the world. At this moment, when a good many people in this country are still seeing red when the word "capital" is mentioned, this side of the activity of many capitalists, to which the future will attach enormous importance, is perhaps more apparent to the foreigner than to the American; and foreign opinion, as Matthew Arnold said, often foreshadows posthumous opinion.

As a matter of fact, everybody who knows Americans knows that they are the most idealistic and sentimental people in the world, and that, while they by no means lack the love of money, they are never satisfied with money; that money in this country, more than anywhere else, is a symbol which stands for ease of life, better conditions, education for children, and power.

Word also comes from the recent session of the Sociological Society in London that a hopeful view of this country was taken in the course of a debate on American conditions. There seems to have been a general agreement that America is, as Mr. Zangwill has insisted, the melting-pot of the races; but there appears also to have been substantial agreement that the result of the process is very hopeful for the future of the race; there is developing in this country a new sense of governmental and collective responsibility; and to the age of National self-complacency has succeeded a very wholesome period of National dissatisfaction and criticism. The thoughtful men of America during the last decade have been more inclined to take a depressed than an optimistic view of American conditions; and the flamboyant utterances of some of the people's represent-

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atives in Washington stand out in striking contrast to the general moderation of tone of the country. It is encouraging that Europe really begins to think well of us; for it indicates that Europe is beginning to understand us.

MEDIATION

More than a year ago it was suggested to our Government that we invite the co-operation of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile in a joint undertaking to establish order and maintain justice in Mexico. The suggestion was made by John Barrett, ex-Minister Sherrill, Theodore Roosevelt, The Outlook, the New York "Sun," the New York "Tribune," and others. If that suggestion had been accepted, and those South American republics had consented, they would have been our partners in bringing about a just and peaceful government *within* Mexico. Now they are offering, not to be our partners, but to be peacemakers between us and Mexico. Our acceptance of their offer is not logical; but it is wise. It is not logical, because we have no quarrel with Mexico, but a duty toward Mexico. That duty is to secure for Mexico a just government, able and resolved to protect persons and property. But our acceptance is wise, because it may furnish a possible way of securing for Mexico such a government. When an illogical course has plunged an individual or a community into difficulties, it is sometimes necessary to pursue an illogical course in getting out of the difficulty.

The Outlook wishes that a year ago our Government had invited the co-operation of the three great South American republics in establishing peace and justice in Mexico. By so doing it might have saved hundreds of lives, thousands of dollars of expense, and a year of increasing turmoil and perplexity. But better late than never. Since the United States did not take the lead, The Outlook is glad that the United States is willing to follow.

It is easy to expect too much from mediation. It is not a guarantee either of peace or of justice. It may lead to both; it may lead to neither.

Mediation is not arbitration. We do not propose to permit a tribunal to determine for us what our course shall be in Mexico. We should have no right to do so. We might allow an impartial tribunal to determine what form of apology we should demand for the insult to our flag. We might take counsel from such a tribunal on the question what steps we had better take to protect the persons and property of foreign residents in Mexico for whose protection we are responsible. But we have no right to leave such a tribunal to determine for us whether or not we will secure for them protection.

Mediation is not joint intervention, although it may lead to joint intervention. Mediation is simply this: The three great South American republics say to us and to the Huerta government—if it can be called a government: Perhaps we can help you out of your imbroglio. Are you willing we should try? Will you let us consult with you? Will you hear what we have to say? To these questions both Huerta and the United States Government have replied, Yes. We are very glad that the offer has been made and very glad that it has been accepted, for three reasons:

This mediation secures a temporary truce, and during that truce Americans and other non-Mexican residents in Mexico will have an opportunity to escape from the perils which environ them.

It will do much to allay the suspicion entertained in South America of the designs of the United States—suspicion which the utterances of some American papers and a few American politicians have helped to excite. It will do something, it already has done something, to allay such suspicions in the minds of Mexicans.

It may lead on to a real co-operation between the United States and the South American republics in establishing at least some measure of peace and justice in a country now under the rule of bandits. There is at this writing some indication that, reenforced by the co-operation of European governments, it will compel either the resignation or the overthrow of Huerta, and the possible establishment of a government for southern Mexico not founded on treachery and assassination.

But no mere apology by Huerta, no mere abdication by Huerta and the induction of a successor into his office, will suffice to justify our withdrawal from Mexico. We have no right to withdraw until we have good grounds for believing that in all Mexico, the northern as well as the southern half, the property and persons of non-Mexican residents and of peaceable Mexicans are safe under a government with both the will and the ability to protect them. Only so can we secure peace with honor. Who would be willing to secure peace at the expense of honor?

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THE PRIVATE WAR IN COLORADO

Do the American people realize what has been going on in Colorado for seven months? There is no reason why it should not be called by its rightful name—war. In the course of it there have been more lives lost than there were in the United States navy during the war with Spain, which included the two important naval battles of Manila and Santiago.

There is only one reason why the whole Nation has not long ago been shocked into action. If this had been a war for political supremacy, it would not have been allowed to last a week. If, for instance, a claimant to the Governorship had encamped his followers where the fighting has been going on and had led his forces against the *de facto* Governor in command of the State militia, the whole Nation would have demanded that the state of war cease at once. That would be a political contest, and this Nation has adopted a better way for settling political disputes than by force and arms. Why, then, has not the Nation insisted that this present actual war in Colorado cease? It is because this is not a political contest, but an industrial contest; and, although this country in political matters is guided by democratic principles, its industrial system is not democratic but autocratic or oligarchic.

We Americans of the twentieth century look back upon the Middle Ages with amazement. We read the stories of wars waged by one feudal lord and his retainers against neighboring feudal lords; but we accept as a matter of course battles, and even wars, in our own land that are just as feudalistic. In West Virginia such a war goes on for months, and the ordinary American knows hardly more about it than if it were in another country or another century, and a great many Americans are less familiar with it than they are with what they have learned in Sunday-school about the fighting of Jephthah and his people against the people of Ammon. In Michigan another such war goes on for months; and so little is known about it that the Federal Government itself does not institute an investigation until many lives have been lost. And now there is this private war in Colorado, which has continued as long as the Franco-German War before the Nation has interfered.

Elsewhere in this issue we print special correspondence from Colorado and special correspondence from Mexico—and the one is as distinctively a report of war conditions as the other. In Mexico it is a contest over political issues; in Colorado it is a contest over industrial issues. The revolt in Mexico is due to the fact that there it is the political system that is undemocratic; the revolt in Colorado is due to the fact that in this country it is the industrial system that is undemocratic.

How undemocratic our industrial system is has been dramatically illustrated by the action of the President. When it became impossible for the Federal Government to remain longer aloof from this private war, the President directed two important communications to leaders involved in the struggle. On the political side, he directed his communication to the Governor of Colorado, a man elected by the people of the State. On the industrial side, he directed his communication to a man who is not even a resident of Colorado, and who has been elected to his position of authority in this matter by nobody. To the Governor of the State the President announced what he expected him to do. To Mr. John D. Rockefeller he sent an appeal. The men whose lives are being sacrificed, whose wives and children have been literally suffocated to death by the smoke of this war, the men who are engaged on one side or another in this war, have had nothing to do with putting Mr. Rockefeller into the place of authority which he occupies. Much less have they had anything to do with putting into position of authority Mr. John D. Rockefeller's son, to whom authority has been delegated. Nor have they had anything to say as to the selection of the managers on whom Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says he relies, and from whom the men now in revolt have had to receive their conditions of work and life.

It is preposterous to hold Mr. Rockefeller responsible for this order of things. It is preposterous to hold any one man responsible for an industrial system that is the growth of years. The evils of this system may be enhanced or diminished by one man here and another there; but industrial feudalism is a product of conditions.

Mediæval feudalism had at least this advantage—that the feudal lord lived with his retainers and usually fought at their head. Our present industrial system is such that, whether he wishes or not, the great industrial

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lord, whose word controls the happiness and even the life of hundreds of thousands, cannot live among his retainers.

Under this undemocratic industrial system each side is practically helpless to protect itself against the corruption of its own leaders. That strikes have been brought about and lives have been sacrificed for the purpose of supplying certain labor leaders with opportunities for graft is certain; it is equally certain that managers of great industries have used strikes for the purpose of corruptly gaining enormous special privileges. Under a state of war the honest manager and the honest labor leader have no real protection against the dishonest leaders of either side, and the public is without security.

Under this undemocratic industrial system, which has no regard for State boundaries, a State government is helpless. The incompetence of the State as such to deal with the matter has been amply demonstrated in this Colorado strike. Almost equally helpless is the Nation. By our Federal system the police powers for the suppression of disorder and the legislative powers for the remedying of industrial injustice are largely reposed in the several States, by nature incompetent to deal with this question, and are consequently outside the province of the Federal Government.

What shall be done to remedy this state of affairs and to bring to an end this era of private industrial war?

There are, as we see them, only five alternative policies:

(1) To continue the present state of industrial autocracy, with its consequent anarchy.

(2) To institute methods of sanguinary repression for the purpose of stamping out all demand for making the industrial system democratic.

(3) To encourage by legislation and by every other legitimate means attempts in every case on behalf of conciliation and mediation. This, while a tacit recognition of the state of war, would be in the direction of mitigating its horrors.

(4) To transfer all great industries from private hands to the Government. This is the remedy advocated by the Socialists; and it has the advantage of being intelligible and of recognizing the necessity for putting our political and industrial systems on the same basis.

(5) To build up within industry a democratic system of control and administration, not identical with, but corresponding to the democratic control of government. Under this policy, whether by co-operation, profit-sharing, or any other method, those who are engaged in an industry would unite in controlling it, just as those who are governed unite in the government.

We believe that the present anarchy cannot continue; that the policy of repression is impossible in this democratic country; that methods that are not fundamental but merely of value as mitigating evils should be supported by every good citizen, but cannot be regarded as final; that Government ownership of all large industries—which we may term, for convenience, political Socialism—is not likely to come because it raises as many problems as it solves, and is, moreover, not in accord with the genius of the American people; that the only hope rests in this country with the substitution of industrial democracy for an industrial system that is autocratic or feudalistic.

IGNORANCE THAT IS CRUELTY

There is no ignorance like the ignorance of prejudice. The bigot never understands the religion of his fellow and rarely understands his own. There is no cruelty like the cruelty of sentimentalism. The greatest assassin of the French Revolution, Robespierre, was also its greatest sentimentalist. Both these general propositions are illustrated by recent incidents in the anti-vivisection campaign.

The New York "Life," which probably desires to have its campaign against vivisection taken seriously, assumes that the use of tuberculin promotes tuberculosis. In fact, tuberculin has no more tendency to produce tuberculosis than a clinical thermometer has to produce fever. The clinical thermometer shows the fever which already exists; the tuberculin shows the existence of tubercle bacilli if they are in the body of the patient. It would probably be useless for us to ask "Life" to inform itself on this subject by inquiry of any reputable physician, for "Life" hardly disguises its hostility to all physicians.

More serious than the ignorance of some leaders in the anti-vivisection campaign is the unconscious cruelty of other leaders. The University of Pennsylvania employs vivisection for the purpose of discovering the cause and nature of disease, and ascertaining means

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to prevent and to cure disease. The Anti-Vivisection Society of Philadelphia procured an indictment of one of the officers of the University for performing these experiments. Whether these experiments were properly conducted, whether reasonable pains were taken to protect the animals operated on from all needless pain and to care for their comfort and well-being both before and after the operation, we shall not discuss. We are not undertaking to defend the University or any of its officers. The general reputation of this University should be enough to defend it from charges of either deliberate or careless cruelty. It is enough to say that the method of treatment in the laboratories of the University has recently been carefully and thoroughly investigated by a special committee of the Board of Trustees, and that their report, based on such investigation, has been unanimously approved and adopted by the Board; and that the University invited the jury to visit the kennels and judge for themselves, an invitation which the Court did not permit them to accept. The real basis of the charge brought by the Anti-Vivisection Society against the member of the University was that *any* vivisection, in order to acquire accurate knowledge for the purpose of preventing and curing disease, is immoral and unlawful.

What concerns us in this trial is the extraordinary charge of the Judge before whom the case was tried—so extraordinary that The Outlook would not comment upon it until it obtained the official report of the charge, and on that official report this article is based.

A statute of Pennsylvania enacted in 1869, "for the punishment of cruelty to animals in this Commonwealth," provides "that any person who shall, within this Commonwealth, wantonly or cruelly ill treat, overload, beat, or otherwise abuse any animal, whether belonging to himself or otherwise," shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. A physician of the University of Pennsylvania was indicted under this Act. It was the duty of the Judge to tell the jury what is the meaning of this Act. What is it wantonly or cruelly to ill treat an animal? The Judge in his charge replied as follows:

> Wantonness, or to wantonly do an act, is to purposely or recklessly or heedlessly allow it to be done, or to do something which ought not to have been done.

Lest any doubt should remain in the minds of the jury as to the significance of this definition, the Judge added:

> I charge you that the law of Pennsylvania does not allow pain and suffering or torment or torture to be inflicted upon dogs for any purpose, except for the relief of the suffering of the dog itself. No one has any right to torture a dog, or violate the law, as I have read it to you, for the purpose of obtaining scientific information.

We do not wonder that the jury were perplexed by these statements. After the case was submitted to them, they returned to the court-room and asked again to have "wantonly" defined to them, and at the same time requested to take a dictionary into the jury-room. The Judge complied with the first request, repeating his definition:

> Wantonly means a thing which was done purposely, or purposely neglected to be done, or which was recklessly done or omitted to be done.

He declined the second request. "There is," said the Judge, "a very distinct difference between the dictionary definition of words and the legal definition of words. For that reason, I would rather give you the definition of the word that I consider the law means, because, if I make a mistake in what I say, it can be corrected by the Appellate Court."

We have exercised the liberty which the jury were not permitted to exercise. We have turned to the Century Dictionary. It defines wantonly, "recklessly, unadvisedly, thoughtlessly, without regard for right or consequences." We have also turned to a recognized authority, Bouvier's Dictionary, for a legal definition of the word. Wantonly is defined by Bouvier as "done in a licentious spirit, perversely, recklessly, without regard to propriety or the rights of others; careless of consequences, and yet without settled malice." How the Judge, in the face of the definitions, both literary and legal, could declare that inflicting pain on animals for the purpose of saving the life of man is inflicting it without regard to right or consequences (Century Dictionary) or without regard to propriety or the rights of others (Bouvier) surpasses our comprehension.

We have also obtained some light on the meaning, not only of the word but of the statute, from a previous decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In the Commonwealth against Lewis, that Court held that "shooting at pigeons liberated from

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a trap, killing one and wounding another, did not violate the law making it a misdemeanor wantonly or cruelly to ill treat or otherwise abuse an animal." "It is doubtless true," said the Court in that case, "that much pain and suffering are often caused to different kinds of game by the unskillfulness of sportsmen. A squirrel, badly wounded, may yet crawl to its hole and suffer for many hours or days, and die. So with birds. They are often badly wounded, and yet manage to get away only to suffer. It was not pretended that the act applied to such cases. The sportsman in the woods is not responsible for the accuracy of his aim under the Act of 1869." How Judge Bregy could hold, in the face of this decision, that the law forbids inflicting pain upon an animal except for the animal's benefit also surpasses our comprehension.

If it be true, as stated by Judge Bregy in the present case, "that no one has a right to inflict pain upon an animal except for the relief of the animal itself," then, as shown in a subsequent letter of Mr. Samuel Dickson, the legal representative of the University, there can be neither hunting nor fishing nor the killing of cattle or sheep for food, nor the gelding of calves, colts, etc., which has been common from time immemorial. Then, too, there could have been in the past none of the experiments performed which have given us antiseptic surgery, a knowledge of bacteriology, which enables us to discover the very earliest stages of tuberculosis, antitoxin for diphtheria and for lockjaw, vaccine for the prevention of typhoid fever, or the many and great improvements in surgical operations which vivisection has given to us. Nor would it be now possible to obtain and test vaccine for protection against smallpox by the inoculation of calves, or the anti-toxin from the inoculation of horses against diphtheria, lockjaw, or the epidemic form of cerebro-spinal meningitis. How far this decision would go, carried out to its logical consequences, is indicated by the fact that the Judge would not allow the defendant to show the beneficial results to humanity obtained in human surgery from experiments in vivisection.

In this particular case the jury, despite the ruling of the Judge, disagreed and were discharged. We have reported the case because not only the medical faculty, but all men and women, and especially all fathers and mothers, ought to know the extent to which the anti-vivisection fad would carry the Nation if it could, in its sentimental regard for animal suffering and its extraordinary disregard of human suffering.

Vivisection should be regulated by law, as it is in New York State, not abolished by law, as Judge Bregy would have it abolished in Pennsylvania.

HEROISM AND DUTY

The men who gave up their lives at Vera Cruz and at Laredo in the service of the navy and the army were doing their duty. They died for their country just as truly as if they had been resisting an invasion from an overwhelming foe. The first to be shot was the young man detailed to raise the flag of the United States over the Mexican Custom-House at Vera Cruz. We print his portrait on another page. It is an emblem of the sacrifice this Nation is called upon to make in its attempt to perform its duty towards civilization by laying the foundations for order and justice in distracted Mexico.

While these young men lay dead a strange funeral oration was delivered in the House of Representatives. Mr. Saunders, of Virginia, took the occasion of their death as a text for his protest against the praise of men who do their duty. To him the laudation of anybody who does his duty seemed to be "distressing." He particularly remonstrated against giving such praise to a naval officer for performing his duty. "Why should he not do his duty?" Mr. Saunders asked. "Why should he not fight? . . . We train our naval officers for that sole and exclusive purpose. . . . Why should they not do their duty, after we have educated them, given them opportunity, and relieved them from all anxieties and responsibility in connection with the mere details of livelihood?" Mr. Saunders cited Admiral "Bob" Evans as a man who might have been a postmaster in a little mountain town, but instead became an admiral and did his duty. He compared him with a fireman or policeman who dies "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." He deplored praising such men. They only do their duty.

If we shall not praise men for doing their duty, what shall we praise them for? Shall we praise them for not doing their duty? Or shall we come to the conclusion that praise is undemocratic?

Close in spirit to Mr. Saunders, of Vir-

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ginia, is the Anarchist or Industrial Workers of the World orator who likes to refer to the flag of the United States as a "rag." Fortunately, Mr. Saunders, of Virginia, and the sidewalk agitator do not represent American notions of democracy. Fortunately, most Americans are gifted with imagination enough to see in the flag something besides a piece of cloth, and in the death of our soldiers and sailors something besides the performance of a job in return for value received.

MOTHER BIRD

The memorial meeting to Mother Bird held in the Bowery Mission in New York City on the 23d of April was a notable testimony of affection to a notable but little-known woman.

Mrs. Bird, twenty years ago, widowed and childless, left her beautiful home in Montclair, New Jersey, to take up her residence in rooms in a tenement-house in one of the poorest sections of New York, just east of the Bowery. A year later she hired a house in the neighborhood, gathered about her a few women with spirit like her own, and made it a hospitable gathering-place for all her East Side neighbors. She did not believe that the confession of her Christian faith would be any hindrance to her Christian service, and she called her home the "Gospel Settlement."

Her experience proved the truth of her faith, and Jews and Agnostics of every description welcomed her friendship. A boys' athletic club, growing out of the settlement, composed almost wholly of Jews, adopted, of their own motion, as their name the "Gospel Athletic Club."

Presently she identified herself with the Bowery Mission, and brought into it a new inspiration and the accession of a new life. The Thursday and Sunday evening meetings of this Mission soon became a part of her life. She secured the necessary means to give to the lodging-house men who attended these meetings a simple supper of bread and coffee. When a critic asked her if she "did not think these men came to the meetings for the food," she answered, cheerfully, "Of course. So the prodigal son came home because he was hungry, and in his father's house there was bread enough and to spare."

The memorial meeting to Mrs. Bird was held in this Bowery Mission. The hall was crowded, and not all who wished to gain admittance could do so. Save for a few friends from other parts of the city, the audience was almost wholly composed of men from the Bowery lodging-houses, and the meeting almost wholly consisted of personal testimonies of affection for "Mother Bird." She never patronized, never rebuked, never cajoled, never coddled. But these lodging-house men were her "boys," and their title for her, "Mother Bird," truly interpreted their feeling for her and her feeling for them. Like a true mother, she respected her boys, however far wrong they had gone, and, if there was any partiality, she loved most those who most needed her love. "On her way to the meeting," said one of these lodgers, "she would invite us to come, and if we said we would come, we had to go whether we wanted to or not, so we would hide in halls and doorways to escape the invitation." Her faith in them was the one hold they had left on life, and they would not destroy it. Their fear of losing her respect interprets the enigmatical text, "There is mercy with thee, therefore shalt thou be feared." It was reported at that memorial meeting that in seven years twenty-four thousand men had been helped to a job by the Bowery Mission. Some of them doubtless were honest and industrious men out of work, but many of them were tramps and vagabonds, outcasts from society, whom Mother Bird and her like-minded associates had put upon their feet.

No one with a heart for humanity in his breast could hear the testimony of some of these men telling what Christian love had done for them, and still doubt that there is power in real Christianity. We do not have to look back over a gap of nineteen centuries for evidences of that power.

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MEDIATION IN MEXICO

A POLL OF THE FOREIGN PRESS

THE offer of the "A B C" countries—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—to mediate in the Mexican problem has called forth interesting foreign comment.

France in general, Paris in particular, has had a special interest in the subject of mediation ever since 1838. We may reflect with pride that in that year an American, our Minister at Paris, Lewis Cass, propounded the principle of mediation. Curiously enough, the conflict which suggested our action was also one with Mexico. Mr. Cass was instructed to offer his assistance in any form which might prove beneficial in solving the question between France and Mexico, and he stated that the American President "would not feel any delicacy in tendering his good offices." The terms "good offices" and "mediation" have become synonymous.

The Paris papers, as might be expected, speak first of all upon the nature of General Huerta's acceptance of mediation, if his resignation is to be made an advance condition of mediation. "Will he resign?" asks the Paris "Gaulois," and thus answers its own question:

It is not very probable that he will cede his place to his adversaries, whom he has been doggedly opposing for months, just at the moment when he is appealed to as representing the sole regular government of his country.

The better-known "Figaro," whose editor, Gaston Calmette, was recently murdered, also wonders whether Huerta will be disposed to let himself be eliminated. The "Figaro" remarks:

He is an Indian, and as such is as far removed in sentiments from the Latins of the South as from the Americans of the North. It is to be feared he may resist the former just as he has resisted the latter, for he is foxy, obstinate, and energetic.

On the other hand, the Paris "Excelsior" is more interested in the significance of the mediation of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, saying that "many will be inclined to read in it the signs of a South American resolve to raise a barrier against the encroachment of the new Monroeism."

In sympathy with many other European papers, some of the English journals warn the United States against any notion of a war of conquest, declaring, in the words of the London "Morning Post," that, if such appearance exists, "all South America will be against us."

Concerning Huerta, the "Morning Post" would not be surprised if he should regard the acceptance of mediation as a "climb down" and should persuade himself that by standing firm his triumph is assured. On the other hand, the "Post" warns him that if he expects the United States to shrink from the last resort, "whatever efforts and sacrifices may be necessary to secure victory for her cause, he is making a grave mistake and will be rudely undeceived." Finally, the "Post" commends President Wilson for taking advantage of an honorable means of escape from a difficult situation.

The London "Daily Graphic," however, expresses doubt that any mediation will avail to settle the conflict between the two countries, for this reason:

It is even possible that it may easily commit the mediators to terms which President Wilson cannot accept. In that case the war would have to proceed with the sympathy of the whole of Latin America overtly on Mexico's side.

The London "Daily Express" disparages what it calls "President Wilson's doctrinaire sentimentalism," and adds that "perhaps it would make things easier to admit, among other things, that war is war."

The London "Daily News," while admitting that our acceptance of the offer of mediation may tend to restore confidence between North and South America, points out that "one sees in the offer itself the shadow of a still larger disaster. It is tragic irony that the future peace and prosperity of the whole of the New World is now endangered for the sake of a man like Huerta."

Finally, we have the comment of the highly respected and influential London "Times." It, too, points out that the offer of mediation and its acceptance may have an important, perhaps a vital, bearing on the relations between the United States and all Latin America, and adds:

Whatever may be the effect of this development, it cannot be doubted that it will produce an impression favorable to the United States in Latin America. President Wilson's acceptance of mediation will tend to allay the alarms and misgivings in reference to the new Monroe Doctrine, and will do much to convince the Latin-Americans that, whatever imperialist ambitions exist in some quarters in the United States, President Wilson does not share them.

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THE STRIKE WAR IN COLORADO

BY W. T. DAVIS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

*With the decision of President Wilson to send Federal troops into the disturbed mining region in Colorado a new stage was reached in the private war that has been going on there for nearly eight months. What that war has been, what are its causes, and what are the conditions of industry and living in the region, are told in the following article, written at the beginning of last week. Our special correspondent, Mr. W. T. Davis, so long ago as January 3 last presented in The Outlook a graphic story of the difficulties that had already arisen and a fair discussion of the issues. Mr. Davis was a member of one of the militia companies called out, and has made himself acquainted with the questions involved both by observation and study. An editorial discussing the issues in Colorado and the evils of private war is published in this issue of The Outlook.—*THE EDITORS.

I—THE STORY OF THE WAR

THE strike in southeastern Colorado has been in progress more than seven months. From the beginning the situation was serious. The miners had been accumulating arms and ammunition for many months. As soon as the strike was declared the mine properties were policed by detective agencies and deputy sheriffs, many of the latter also being furnished by the detective agencies. These at once became a source of irritation. Fighting between guards and strikers became general over practically the entire affected territory. Some of these guards and miners had been pitted against each other in previous strikes. The situation became so desperate that one month after the strike began the Governor called out the militia. This force, consisting of about twelve hundred men, was under command of Adjutant-General John Chase, and was well officered and equipped. The strikers, believing that they would be protected against the offensive actions of the professional guards and gunmen, appeared to welcome the advent of the militia. Some of the miners were scattered over the strike area, but the greater part were grouped in the tent colonies, each of which was located near the mines in which the men had previously worked. Their plan of campaign seemed to be to shut every mine possible, and then keep them closed by picketing. This policy at first promised to succeed. Only a few strike-breakers were imported. When the militia were ordered to the district, orders were given to disarm the strikers and prevent the importation of strike-breakers. Upon the refusal of the strikers to surrender their arms this policy was changed, and all strike-breakers lawfully brought in were allowed to go to work. The presence of the militia prevented forcible picketing. From this time forward the battle went steadily against the strikers.

The conduct of the militia under General Chase was such as to bring great credit to the State. During the whole stay of the main body of the State forces, so far as can be learned, not a person was killed or injured by militiamen, no property save firearms was either destroyed or confiscated. In a few instances persons were unlawfully imprisoned, but the circumstances in every case seemed to render such action imperative. The professional guards employed by the operators were restrained, their machine guns taken from them and many of them sent from the territory, and a reign of order and justice instituted. As usual in such cases, the extremists on both sides were displeased with such conduct. By some the tactics of the Governor and Adjutant-General were characterized as weak and vacillating because they refused to be cruel. The Labor party charged them with being subservient to the operators, and tyrannical in their treatment of the miners. For the first charge there were doubtless some grounds, for the latter there were none. For six months a continual warfare of words was waged. "Mother" Jones frequently spoke at the camps and tent

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colonies. Whatever one may think of the character of this woman, it must be admitted that she has a perfect genius for agitation. So inflammatory were her utterances that she was arrested and held prisoner by the militia on the charge of inciting to riot. This act aroused a perfect flame of indignation among the strikers. An army of women attempted to rescue her from the hospital in Trinidad where she was confined. This procession was turned back by the soldiers. The handling to which the women were subjected did not improve matters in the least. Other incidents similar to this attended the campaign of agitation. In spite of all this there was practically no rioting, though there seemed to be a steadily increasing resentment on the part of the miners. The situation, however, rapidly became so favorable that the State began gradually withdrawing the troops. About two weeks ago the force was reduced to less than two hundred men distributed along the Colorado and Southern Railroad from Walsenburg to Trinidad, a distance of some sixty miles. The principal mining centers along this road are Rugby, Aguilar, Ludlow, and Forbes, the largest tent colony being at Ludlow. The union headquarters for this part of the strike district were located at Ludlow. Here was located a detachment of militia consisting of about forty men and officers. It seems that considerable friction had developed between the soldiers and strikers. The mines of this vicinity were running with almost a full force of men and to all appearances the strike was lost.

Such was the situation at Ludlow Sunday, April 19. On the afternoon of that day a young man employed by one of the companies was fired upon and killed. Early Monday morning two men in a buggy were fired upon by a number of men, the volley killing one of them. During the night of Sunday there was some firing in the hills near Ludlow. The militia did some scouting during the night, but did not suppose anything unusual would come of it. Early Monday morning the captain of the militia asked a conference with the strike leader, a Greek named Tikas, concerning the importation of arms and ammunition, thought to have been going on to a large extent. While this conference was in progress general firing began between the strikers and militia. Each side claims that the other fired the first shot. Ludlow, where the battle began, is situated on the prairie nearly a mile from the hills, the only cover near being a low fill at the railway and several arroyos—that is, deep erosions made by water. All day the soldiers held their position behind the fill, while the strikers were scattered over the prairie, having taken cover in the arroyos together with the greater part of the women and children. Near nightfall many women and children were removed to places of safety and cared for by the soldiers. The battle raged all day, the soldiers being fired upon from several directions. The militia claim that they did not at any time fire in the direction of the tent colony except when it was absolutely necessary to return fire from that direction; that women and children struck by bullets were needlessly exposed, and that, retreat across the prairie being impossible, firing was the only course open to them. The strikers claim that the soldiers fired first, and continued firing at the women and children as well as the men. Machine guns were used by the soldiers, but the strikers' cover was so well selected that they had little or no effect. About six o'clock the tent colony began to burn. There is dispute as to how the fire began. The strikers claim that it was applied by soldiers; the soldiers, that an overturned stove or an explosion in one of the tents was the cause. Not a tent was left of the large number required for the accommodation of several hundred people. After the fire a search revealed the bodies of eleven women and children who had chosen to seek shelter in safety pits under the tents and had been suffocated by gas from the burning tents. The firing continued in the hills and over the prairie during the entire night of Monday, the 20th of April. During the day detachments of soldiers arrived from other camps and armed strikers hurried to join their comrades at Ludlow. It is estimated that some four hundred strikers were engaged in the first battle.

During the next day, Tuesday, many strikers voluntarily came into the Ludlow district and intrenched themselves in the hills. These were armed with high-power rifles and carried large supplies of ammunition. During the next three days they destroyed millions of dollars' worth of mine property and kept the militia almost constantly engaged. Wednesday the soldiers who had been released from duty were mobilized at Denver and Pueblo and entrained for Ludlow. At the Southwestern mine the superintendent and a company of others had taken refuge in the entry. The opening

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to this had been dynamited, thus rendering them prisoners. They were released. Little resistance was met by the troop train, strikers all along the line having retreated before the approaching troops. When the soldiers reached Ludlow, a truce was arranged for the entire day. On Saturday, the 25th, a conference lasting almost the entire day was held between General Chase and the strike leaders. At this conference the truce was extended. It is not known nor can it be known till the situation becomes more quiet just what the loss of life has been. The known dead are eight strikers, eleven women and children who were suffocated in the safety pits, and one soldier, in addition to several killed in other parts of the district since noon, Sunday, April 19. The death list will probably reach thirty-five.

The situation at present (April 26) is serious. About seven hundred militiamen are encamped near Ludlow, which is twenty miles from Trinidad. The officers and men are determined and in no pleasant mood. It is estimated that there are three thousand armed strikers in the camps and in the hills. They have access to plentiful stores of supplies and are fairly well organized and disciplined. They have seen their dead, and are wrought to a very high pitch of excitement by the week of funerals, the sight of the bereaved, and the destruction of their homes. Lately many of their bitter enemies, the gunmen supplied by the detective agencies, have been enlisted in the militia. At union headquarters rifles, ammunition, and supplies were openly given out to men who as openly departed through the streets for the scene of conflict. Trinidad streets are filled with strikers who are tense with excitement and extremely suspicious. The least thing might precipitate a terrible situation there. I was there during the entire day Saturday. Several hundred men were on the streets with rifles in their hands, though they were making no threats and not creating the slightest disorder. The arms were being brought from the hills for deposit with the union leaders during the truce declared that morning.

To the strikers this is no riot, but a war. After the battle at Ludlow the strike leaders assembled and issued a call to arms to which their names were signed, and which they published in a newspaper. The call is as follows:

> Denver, Colorado, April 22, 1914.—Organize the men in your community in companies of volunteers to protect the people of Colorado against the murder and cremation of men, women, and children by armed assassins in the employ of coal corporations, serving under the guise of State militiamen.
>
> Gather together for defensive purposes all arms and ammunition legally available. Send name of leader of your company and actual number of men enlisted at once by wire, phone or mail to W. T. Hickey, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor.
>
> Hold all companies subject to order.
>
> People having arms to spare for these defensive measures are requested to furnish same to these local companies, and where no companies exist, send them to the State Federation of Labor.
>
> The State is furnishing us no protection and we must protect ourselves, our wives, and children from these murderous assassins. We seek no quarrel with the State and we expect to break no law. We intend to exercise our lawful right as citizens, to defend our homes and our constitutional rights.

In responding to the call the strikers made use of terms similar to those in the call, doing everything with the same openness. Here is a report of a typical action:

"Jack Cassidy, leader of the strikers at Lafayette, reported at noon to-day that 200 men had formed four companies, and are ready to respond to the miners' call at once. Erie formed a company last night."

II—THE CONDITIONS IN THE STRIKE REGION

The greater part of the strike field lies in the counties of Las Animas and Huerfano. In these counties there are approximately forty mining villages with a total population of some thirty thousand, eighty-one per cent of whom are foreign-speaking people, principally Italians, Mexicans, and Slavs.

These towns are almost entirely cut off from the social life of the outside world. The camps are situated in the canyons between the foothills of the front range of the Rocky Mountains. To the west are the high ranges, to the east the almost uninhabited plains. The mining villages are from

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ten to thirty miles from the principal towns, and for the most part are connected with them by branch railways which furnish very poor and very irregular train service. One group of three towns may be taken as typical of the isolated condition of the entire coal-field. Tabasco, the nearest to the railway, is two and one-half miles from the station and is situated in a narrow gorge. At half-mile intervals up the gorge are Berwynd and Tollerberg. In the three towns live some thirteen hundred people. They are so closely shut in by the hills that only two or three rows of houses are possible. It is twenty-five miles to a flower, a tree, save the scrub piñon high up in the hills, a lawn, a park, a farm, or a running stream. The same distance must be traveled to purchase a newspaper, a book, to attend a play, or to enjoy access to a reading-room. Equally inaccessible are the dentist, the priest, and the lawyer. There is only one place of public resort —the saloon. Once a month a traveling evangelist or a Jesuit missionary visits the camp for a day and returns to his headquarters. Occasionally an itinerant moving-picture man gives a "show" in the school-house. Thus we see that here is as nearly a moral and social desert as is possible to imagine in a civilized country.

The character of the population itself has a profound effect upon conditions in the villages and the whole coal mine region. The per cent of illiteracy is about six times as great as that of the native whites of the State. Many of the people know nothing of America or American institutions, having been transferred from immigrant ships to trains and transported directly to the coal-fields.

The houses provided by the companies are nearly all shabby, ugly, and small. There are some houses with four rooms, even a few with five, but houses of two or three rooms are far more numerous. In the rear of many of these may be seen sheds built by tenants for the purpose of providing more room. These are built of bits of board, building paper, scraps of old sheet iron, and such material. These bear silent testimony to the pitifully inadequate housing as well as add to the general ugliness of the surroundings. In one town the only boarding-house for the single men of the Slavic population is the second floor of a tumble-down saloon building. There is not a beautiful or artistic building in or near any of these towns.

There is absolutely no sanitation worthy of the name. Refuse from kitchen, sick chamber, laundry room and stable is dumped promiscuously in and near the camp. Standing in the very center of Tabasco, the writer looked about, and was forcibly reminded of the perishable character of many things of this world, such as fabrics and fruits, and of the uncertain tenure of life among many created things. In some instances the entire water supply of the town is pumped from the mines. This water is not even filtered. Company wagons peddle it to the people, selling it at twenty-five cents per barrel. Contagious and infectious diseases are unusually prevalent.

The men work in an atmosphere of decided lawlessness. The State laws for the protection of the men's lives are disregarded by both employer and employee. The law provides that the men may choose check weighmen, and that they shall not be coerced into purchasing supplies from company stores. These and other laws regulating mining are constantly ignored.

The land in the villages is all owned by the companies. In every village the company owns at leasts one building which is used as a saloon. The saloons are farmed out to men who prove in most instances to be the very worst of characters. "Human ghouls" is the way one prominent citizen of Trinidad describes them. Often men draw as much as one hundred dollars per month, and in one way or another spend or lose the greater part of it in these company-owned saloons. Open gambling for large amounts is discouraged by the companies, but in communities so poorly policed and in which men are so easily victimized it is more or less prevalent. Adjacent to many of the camps are privately owned lands occupied by small tradesmen, a few cottages owned by miners, and the tradesmen's dwellings. In these localities saloon-keepers and other panders to passion and vice exist literally in swarms. Before the strike the dissipated men in some camps were supporting one saloon to every thirty adults. After allowing for the non-wage-earners in this group of adults, keeping in mind that the saloon drew its entire gross receipts from the remainder, the waste is seen to be so appalling as to be almost incredible. But men never assign their own spendthrift habits as the cause of economic pressure. Drink-befuddled and maddened by want, these men became perfect fire-

(Continued on page following illustrations)

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brands, assigning all their woes to the companies and to society in general.

In nearly all of these towns the people are deprived of any participation in the affairs of their own little public. The companies own the school-houses and the stores; they choose the school directors and peace officers; in many instances they even supervise the activities of the fraternal orders. In the counties of Las Animas and Huerfano practically every civil officer owes his election to the companies. The men live under a despotism so absolute that the radical labor press is not far wrong in calling them slaves. Such repression of their mental and moral natures inevitably results in unfitting them for a very intelligent exercise of the suffrage, though at heart they are for the most part intensely patriotic. We must expect industrial warfare till by the exercise of all of the rights of citizenship the workers come to a realization of the proper attitude of man to man and group to group in a democracy. It would be good business for the companies to allow the men to acquire lots for houses, stores, and public buildings, and allow them to incorporate and govern their own villages for the common good. But the companies make large profits from rents and merchandise, and no doubt prefer present profits, and the risk of losing them through the violence of the strikers, to the prospect of steady gains in the future from the improved character of their employees. But whether the companies lose or gain by it, the State should see to it that its citizens have the opportunity to exercise all of the rights guaranteed to them by a democratic government.

The ordinary educational facilities of civilized communities are either defective or wanting in the mining communities. Let it be said, in justice, that the work done in the schools is surprisingly good. The school-houses are built and maintained by the coal companies, and compare favorably with the grade schools of communities of equal population in other sections of the State. However, of all the schools in the mining villages, only one, so far as the writer could learn, does as high as eighth-grade work. Thus high school work is impossible for practically the entire school population. As a rule the boys are taken from school as early as the law allows and put to work in the mines. In fact, the people are entirely without any of the means by which the average man keeps himself in touch with public affairs. Facilities for instruction and inspiration in matters pertaining to private and social ethics are very meager indeed. It is admitted that it will require money, time, and genius to create among such a mixed people conditions under which a normal intellectual life can be maintained, but whatever price may be paid, it cannot be too high.

It is not the writer's purpose to fix the blame for the unfavorable conditions described in this article. Both operators and miners are guilty of much that is wrong.

It must not be concluded from facts recited in this article that the miners now on strike in Colorado are inherently vicious or criminal. On the contrary, they are essentially as good as the average man, but that they are being rapidly debauched and degraded by conditions over which they have no control seems to be only too apparent; and these disagreeable facts are being recited in order to illustrate the principle that social ills, and especially those which are associated with the question of labor, are the natural outgrowth of the moral and social environment in which the masses of the people live and labor. The question of wages cannot be ignored, but it is not of supreme importance.

When the union officers began to agitate a strike, they found Colorado a promising field. Their agitation did more than secure co-operation. It released a flood of passionate protest, a long pent-up spirit of revolution which neither they nor any other human power could control. The moral and social environment in which the men had labored and in which their wives and children had lived had given only the most elemental human emotions opportunity for development. Therefore it is not surprising that violence has played a large part in the events of this strike. This is not intended as an excuse for violence, but an explanation.

The conditions which produce the striker also produce the strike leader, as the majority of the latter come from the ranks of labor. The labor leader should possess the highest type of statesmanship. If he does not, he not only endangers his own cause but becomes a menace to society at large. Thus industrial conditions not only affect the workers themselves, but determine the characters of a class of leaders who in turn determine the moral and social attitudes of millions of American citizens.

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WITH VILLA IN CHIHUAHUA

BY GREGORY MASON

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK IN MEXICO

PANCHO VILLA slipped into the city of Chihuahua one night while I was there with an absence of ceremony as different as black from white from the ostentatious manner in which Carranza had entered a week before.

Since his sudden burst into fame a few months ago Villa has iterated and reiterated that he is a fighter first and a politician afterwards, and the proof that he is a politician of a very shrewd sort lies in the consistency with which he has maintained this character.

I had planned to go to Torreon to see the hero of the battle of that name, but this time instead of Mohammed going to the mountain the mountain came to Mohammed. On the afternoon after his arrival I climbed the hill, on which the eastern half of Chihuahua is built, to the ornate two-story terra-cotta house, confiscated from a wealthy Huertista, in which Villa has installed his Chihuahua wife —it is commonly said that one can count Villa's victories from Juarez south by counting the number of "Mrs. Panchos" along the line.

Pushing through the ring of women and children who pressed their faces against the bars of the iron fence before the house in patient expectation of glimpsing their hero, I got by the sentry after showing my Carranza passport and entered the hall of the house, which, like the Carranza residence across the street, is typical of the residence of the upstart Mexican millionaire in the cheapness, vulgarity, and lack of taste of its interior decorations. Nothing here was quite so glaring as the interior of the Carranza mansion, however. There, though the country boasts the best cedar in the world, the wainscoting is an imitation of this wood in oilcloth with the grain painted on. The parlor of that house is a bedlam of color, with silver sphinxes and Cupids on white walls and ceiling further "decorated" with pink and gold plaster filigree, and with a bright saffron carpet supporting pink cuspidors bearing the Carranza monogram. The best Mexican custom demands a householder's monogram on everything from flower-pots to cuspidors.

The prevalence of execrable taste in art in Mexico is inexplicable. Certainly it is not inherited from the Spaniards, nor apparently from the Indians, whose crude pottery and basket-work often show a fine feeling for beauty.

In the hall of the Villa house two Americans were waiting, anxiously watching a door from behind which came noises that indicated that the General and staff were enjoying a late dinner. The taller of the two confided that he was a machine-gunner and wanted to complain that at the battle of Torreon his Mexican colleagues had tried to keep him from his rightful share of the honors and loot, and that one had even thrown a can of beans at him. The other, an auburn-haired youth with mournful brown eyes and an Alabama drawl, was seeking permission to go to "the States" and get his "knee adjudicated." A mule had stepped on it while he lay asleep at Gomez Palacio, and a pair of silver hinges fitted on by a Mexican doctor at great expense had proved more ornamental than useful. This lugubrious artilleryman, like the other Americans with Villa, frankly admitted the sordidness of his motives in risking his neck in Mexico.

"It is a cold-blooded business proposition with me," he said. "I hope Wilson doesn't butt in and start a war with Mexico, for I've got enough stuff cached to be worth a neat little pile when we get to Mexico City."

So far these American pot-hunters have been grievously disappointed in the revolution. There has not been so much looting as they expected, and always in the division of the spoils they have been slighted by the native soldiers. They are usually given the most dangerous work to do and are seldom paid for it. *Sans* loot, *sans* pay, and *sans* the respect of the men for whom they are fighting, they are a sorry crew of adventurers.

The door opened, and there emerged a big, chunky man of butternut color shuffling his feet and rolling his shoulders like a Negro longshoreman. I was in the presence of Pancho Villa, yesterday a bandit, to-day the hero of the North, to-morrow perhaps

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President of Mexico. Following him and fawning upon him like curs upon a mastiff were three or four officers of his staff and a dapper little concession hunter from Durango.

Villa thrust out a hand as soft as a baby's and led me into his office, papered blood-red, with a crimson carpet, the concession hunter following as interpreter. The interview was not very satisfactory. Few interviews with Villa are. In the first place, he has been coached in the art of talking much and saying nothing. In the second place, his Spanish is about on a par with the English of a plantation Negro, and the English of the Durango man was below that of the most illiterate Negro that ever picked cotton. I was careful not to ask Villa of his relations with Carranza, a question that has never failed to arouse his celebrated temper, and confined myself to discussion of his personal prowess and of his plans to make Mexico a peons' paradise.

They tell a lot of stories about Villa. While some are probably false, like some of the stories they tell about Lincoln, like the Lincoln stories they give you a pretty good impression of the man. It is said that he killed his best man at his wedding—that is, the original ceremony performed before he was famous; that he robbed a poor prospector who befriended him; and that when a friend, in congratulating him upon a victory, compared him with Napoleon, the rebel chief asked, "*Quien es este gran hombre?*"—"Who is this great man?" Like all uneducated Mexicans, he had the most profound ignorance of the United States until his contact with the educated people of his race, following his sudden rise to prominence, forced knowledge upon him. He once got into an argument with an American over the relative size of Mexico and the United States.

"I know El Paso is not the largest town in the United States," said Villa. "I have heard there is a larger place called Chicago. But look at this"—and here he took a map of Mexico drawn on a large scale and placed it over a small-scale map of the United States, which it more than covered.

"Aha!" he shouted, triumphantly. "You see by your own maps that your country is smaller than mine."

It is to Villa's credit that he taught himself to read during his stay in a Federal prison and that he admits his ignorance, having several times put it forward as a reason why Carranza, an educated man, and not he, a blunt soldier, should be President of Mexico in the event of the complete triumph of Constitutionalism. Yet those who know him best say that he is inordinately ambitious, and that months ago, with only a handful of tattered horsemen in his command, he was planning to be President, or at least Governor of Chihuahua.

Physically Villa is a superb animal. His bullet-shaped head is set closely on a pair of heavy shoulders, which are not, however, out of proportion with the rest of his anatomy, for he is built like a heavy-weight wrestler. He is dark for a Mexican, and of a smooth darkness that makes the talk of a strain of Negro blood seem not improbable. His most distinguishing features are his cruel mouth which can smile most unctuously, and his eyes, bloodshot, protruding, and piercing. A reporter who saw them blazing at Torreon describes them as "the eyes of a man who will some day go crazy." They have a certain intelligence or craftiness, but they are not eyes to inspire trust.

Chihuahua presents all the anomalies of a city that has been turned upside down in a class revolution. You drive through the town in an upholstered brougham, which has been the peon hack-driver's share in the confiscation of a *cientifico's* property, between rows of handsome residences peopled by the officers and soldiers of the rebellion. The stores of the Huertistas have been seized and their stock is being sold out to the faithful *pelados* at bargain prices. At the Nuevo Mundo, a large department store owned by a Spaniard who was forced to flee for his life, you can buy goods for one-tenth of what they would cost in the United States. Here I got a bottle of three-dollar port for thirty cents, gold, and a two-dollar cheese for twenty cents, gold. Nominally, living in Chihuahua costs about what it did before the revolution, but, because price-tags have not been changed while money has depreciated, it is really much less if you figure by the gold standard. I had a large room with a bath and three sumptuous meals a day at the best hotel in town for four pesos, or about eighty cents in United States currency.

To a large extent the people are only getting back what has been taken from them. The communal Indian lands left to the tribes at the time of the conquest were gradually acquired by the *haciendados* and the Church,

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sometimes by legal stealing, sometimes through the folly of the proletariat. Practically all that was left of these "*comunidados*," as the lands held in common were called, were taken from the Indians by a trick that had the sanction of Porfirio Diaz. In 1894 it was announced that on a certain day all landowners must appear before a designated official and swear to the propriety of their claims. Notices were posted to this effect in the towns, but the Indians either failed to see the notices, or, seeing them, were unable to read them, and as they neglected to go through the prescribed ceremony their lands were declared forfeit and sold to the favored rich, whose estates were already swollen enormously.

The Constitutionalists have carried their programme of reconstruction in Mexico a good deal further than seems to be generally known. For some reason they are very chary about speaking of their reforms to a "gringo," probably because a Mexican looks upon all foreigners as intruders who are in the country to help themselves rather than the country. One of the best fruits of the revolution is a law which was established by Madero in Coahuila limiting the debts of peons employed on *haciendas*, and canceling them when they reach a certain size. Although Hidalgo decreed the end of slavery in 1810, it has virtually continued under the abominable *hacienda* laws by which the peons are always in debt to their employers and may never seek new employment till the debts are paid.

Child labor is an old sore in Mexico. Carranza has passed laws against it in Sonora and Coahuila, and promises to do so in other Constitutionalist territory. The Constitutionalist scheme for dividing the land of the rich among the poor is well exemplified in Tamaulipas and in Durango. In the former state General Blanco has given about twenty acres to each of the soldiers who fought with him there. The men have settled their families on this land, and they are now hundreds of miles away on the west coast of Mexico fighting for more homesteads. In the city of Durango there has been a division of the municipal land. Each citizen is allowed to purchase two and a half acres at prices ranging from eighty centavos to a peso and sixty centavos a month, for one hundred months. As a matter of fact, although the average peon wants a little home of his own, he is satisfied with very little land and very little money. The paymaster of a large corporation in Mexico once tried the plan of giving the women of his employees a supply of food for a week, instead of doling it out by the day as usual. That was on Monday. On Tuesday the men failed to put in an appearance, and, when found, were taking their ease in their homes, eating the company's food. They said that there was no object in working while there was food in the cupboard, and threats of force were necessary to make them work. The paymaster returned to the old method of food distribution.

While in Chihuahua I visited the smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company, on the outskirts of the city. Scores of peons are employed here, and a high-salaried white employee of the company told me that their average wage was a peso and a quarter a day—about sixty cents gold in normal times, and from ten to thirty cents gold at present, as the Villa money fluctuates. This man said that the company dreaded the successful termination of the revolution, as it would mean the formation of labor unions and the consequent rise of wages. Several American wholesale employers of peon labor in Mexico frankly admit that they prefer ten years of anarchy followed by "the good old days of peon labor" to intervention of any kind which would mean the restoration of peace and a higher wage scale. It is such men who frequently pay as low wages as seventy-five cents "Mex." *per diem*, and it was they who flimflammed their employees with all sorts of "hospital taxes" and other devices for reducing actual net wages until the revolution frightened most of them from the country. It is they and their ilk, too, who have justified a good deal of the universal hatred for Americans in Mexico.

This hatred, always smoldering, glowed red hot when the news of the conflict between the United States and Huerta filtered into northern Mexico. At first it was confined to dark glances and muttered curses when an American passed on the street, then, in Chihuahua, the resentment became more open and signs reading "*Mueran los gringos*"—"Death to gringoes!"—were posted in the street. Before it had reached this stage the Consuls had advised all Americans to leave the country as soon as they could wind up their affairs, and refugee trains had begun to start for the border. I took one of these trains. When it rolled into Chihuahua from

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Torreon, it was already well filled and the struggle that ensued for the few seats vacated by natives getting off resembled a dozen simultaneous football games. Men were not satisfied with doors, they climbed onto each other's shoulders and crawled through car windows. Besides the Americans there were many Germans and French, a few English, and the usual quota of native families moving to railway camps in Texas, Arizona, and even Kansas, and carrying all their lares and penates, even to bird-cages.

There was nothing resembling a panic, and no one talked much of what was on every one's mind, but every one was wondering:

"When will it happen? Have I stayed just one train too late?" At the same time every one was glad it had come at last, as a baseball crowd is glad when a long hit breaks up an eighteen-inning game. The strain had been too great.

Nothing exciting occurred on the trip, except at Ahumada, where citizens and soldiers cried, "Death to the gringoes!" as the train passed, but even the optimists—or the daredevils, as you choose—who had sat around the Foreign Club to the last, pooh-poohing the alarmists, breathed easier in the morning when they saw the adobe house of Juarez gleaming in the sun, and knew that a mile beyond them were a thousand men in American khaki.

It may seem incomprehensible to Americans living in Wisconsin, Maine, or other States far from the southern border of the United States that militant action by that country against Huerta, the avowed enemy of the Constitutionalists, should be resented in northern Mexico. If it does seem so, it is because the people of Wisconsin and Maine do not understand Mexican character. There is more behind the hatred of Mexico for the United States than resentment for acts of injustice to Mexicans by self-seeking Americans. In the first place, the Mexicans are an inferior race; they feel our superiority and resent it. We need not pat ourselves on the back for this superiority; it is slight cause for self-congratulation to be superior to a savage, and the Mexicans, by and large, and granting the presence of an educated upper stratum among them, are a race of savages. Their art is the art of savages, their religion is filled with the superstitions of a primitive people. Eighty-five per cent of the population of Mexico is illiterate, eighty-five per cent is of pure or mixed Indian blood—blood that in northern Mexico is the same strain that flows in the veins of the Indians of our Southwest, the Apaches, etc. Like the Indians that our forefathers conquered, some of them are "hostiles," and some of them are "friendlies" when it pleases them momentarily to be so, but all are "hostiles" in the last analysis, viewing the encroachments of the "gringoes" with the same distrust with which the redskins of our school-boy histories viewed the advance westward of the "pale-faces." Like our Indians, too, they have never trusted us and always have imputed to our actions the worst possible motives. President Wilson got no thanks from Carranza for lifting the embargo on arms. In northern Mexico the sentiment was freely expressed that the embargo had been lifted in the hope that it would increase the casualties of the revolution and make conquest by the United States easier.

Another thing which the average American does not understand because there is nothing like it in his country is the intense "nationalism" of the Mexican. Mexico has never had the advantage of immigration; it does not understand the meaning of the word "cosmopolitan." An American newspaper man in Mexico who knows the country backwards and forwards said to me:

"Mexico is like a patch of Asia shoved in between North and South America. The Mexican cannot understand the American idea of cosmopolitanism as an Argentinean or a Chilean can. The people of the Argentine and of Chile are Americans who speak Spanish; the Mexicans are Indians who think like mediæval Europeans."

Under the circumstances Carranza took the only alternative to political suicide when he delivered his anti-American "ultimatum." While he has steadily held the regard of the small educated groups who support the revolution, his popularity with the masses, never intense, has become more and more attenuated as the people's enthusiasm has grown for Villa, their hero and demigod. The people were beginning to look upon the old man of Coahuila as a figurehead, a sort of a stamp-wielding, proclamation-issuing civil adjunct to the revolution. To have been accused of "gringo-loving" would have put Carranza out of the running entirely.

Villa's stand for peace with the United States has surprised every one on the border. His friends say they did not know he had so much daring and so much common sense.

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He has evidently banked on his immense popularity to carry him through, and apparently he has seized upon this issue as a wedge to widen the breach between himself and Carranza. Furthermore, while Villa is conceited, he knows that he could not whip the Americans; and another motive is undoubtedly his intense hatred for Huerta, a hatred that was matured and solidified during his stay in a Huerta prison.

Nothing that Villa has ever done has been so much to his credit as his recent trip to the border to loosen the tension between his people and the Americans, which was reaching the breaking-point. When El Paso heard of his coming, it went crazy with panic. The scenes that ensued in the border town for sheer hysteria were not surpassed by anything during the Spanish War. A rumor spread that Villa was bringing five troop trains and would cross the river at night and sack the town. All available troops were ordered to the river-front, artillery from the heights behind El Paso was trained on Juarez, women and children were sent to the interior, and every revolver and rifle in the city's hardware stores was purchased by frantic citizens.

The five troop trains proved to be one cotton train. Villa came to Juarez with thirty men, and at once announced that he did not sympathize with Carranza's attitude, and would not fight his good friends, the Americans.

I saw him in his house at Juarez the day after his arrival, during a brief interval, while Mrs. Villa of Juarez held off delegations of Mexican women carrying bouquets to Don Pancho.

"The last thing I want is war with the United States," said Villa. "I like Americans better than any other foreigners; I have many friends in your country, and I will not draw the sword against them to please that drunken little beast Huerta."

Can he hold his people? The man who prophesies on Mexico is rash, but it is doubtful. Even if he could carry Chihuahua with him, Carranza has the people of the west and east coasts, and now comes General Maclovio Herrera with the declaration that if Carranza and Villa fail in their duty he will start a revolt of his own against the Americans unless they withdraw their soldiers from his country.

After the death of Madero the revolution was taken up severally by various leaders, a few, like Carranza, deserving the name patriot; more, like Villa and like Salazar—who turned Federal—coming properly under the category of bandit. Gradually the forces of revolt crystallized until it was fair to say that there were only three integral armed groups in Mexico—the Federals, the Constitutionalists, and the Zapatistas. Now, even in the face of foreign invasion, the Villa-Carranza split shows how ephemeral are the alliances of Mexico. A paragraph in an article in The Outlook of August 30, 1913, by "An American Resident of Mexico," is as true to-day as it was then. Here it is:

"If Huerta resigned and Carranza was made President to-morrow, it would not change the situation a particle. Not a single leader of the revolutionary forces trusts the other to divide the spoils fairly or to carry out any particular legislation which their people ask. There might be a few weeks of comparative quiet, until each saw what he was going to get, and then it would commence all over again."

The programme of the Constitutionalists is the most advanced political philosophy offered by any considerable group in Mexico to-day, but the Constitutionalists are not strong enough to hold the country together. As I write this boys in the street are selling "extras" carrying the headline "Wilson Accepts A B C Arbitration Offer." What Mexico needs is not arbitration but education. If the headline had carried the word "intervention" in place of arbitration, it would have commanded more of the attention of those who know Mexico. If Argentina, Brazil, and Chile would join with the United States in guaranteeing for twenty, ten, or even five years a stable government in Mexico, with the establishment of schools to reduce the illiteracy of the great mass of the people as it is being reduced in the Philippines and in Cuba, it would be the happiest event for Mexico since a man named Hidalgo ended slavery a hundred years ago.

El Paso, Texas.

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THE PLAYER

WRITTEN FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF SHAKESPEARE, HELD IN NEW YORK CITY, CENTRAL PARK, APRIL 23, 1914

BY PERCY MACKAYE

His wardrobe is the world, and day and night
His many-mirrored dressing-room: At dawn
He apes the elvish faun,
Or, garbed in saffron hose and scarlet shoon,
Mimics the madcap sprite
Of ever-altering youth; at chime of noon
He wears the azure mail and blazoned casque
Of warring knighthood; till, at starry stroke
Of dark, all pale he dons his "inky cloak"
And meditates—the waning moon his tragic mask.

His theater is the soul, and man and woman
His infinite repertory: Age on age,
Treading his fancy's stage,
Ephemeral shadows of his master mind,
We act our parts—the human
Players of scenes long since by him designed;
And stars, that blaze in tinsel on our boards,
Shine with a moment's immortality
Because they are his understudies, free
For one aspiring hour to sound his magic chords.

For not with scholars and their brain-worn scripts,
Nor there behind the footlights' fading glow,
Shakespeare survives; ah, no!
Deep in the passionate reality
Of raging life above the darkling crypts
Of death, he meditates the awed "To be
Or not to be" of millions, yet to whom
His name is nothing; there, on countless quests,
Unlettered Touchstones quibble with his jests,
Unlaureled Hamlets yearn, and anguished Lears uploom.

Leave, then, to Avon's spire and silver stream
Their memory of ashes stung and sighed:
Our Shakespeare never died,
Nor ever was born, save as the god is born
From every soul that dares to doubt and dream.
He dreams—but is not mortal: eve and morn,
Dirge and delight, float from his brow like prayer.
Beside him, charmed Apollo lifts his lyre;
Below, the heart of man smolders in fire;
Between the two he stands, timeless—the Poet-Player.

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HYSTERIA IN EVERY-DAY LIFE

BY H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

IN studying the voluminous literature relating to hysteria, I have been greatly struck by the absence of any detailed survey of the important part it has played, and continues to play, in the daily life of the civilized world. Scattered through the most modern text-books, to be sure, are passing references to its social aspects; but nowhere do we find these formulated in systematic fashion, with the special purpose of making clear the many ways in which hysteria affects human relationships. The lack of such formulation is the more to be regretted because nothing is more certain than that there still exists, even among educated people, a widespread ignorance both of the true nature of this strangest of all diseases and of its commoner manifestations—an ignorance so profound as frequently to lead to mischievous and even cruel misjudgments of other people's actions.

The great trouble is that, notwithstanding the extent to which recent medical research has illumined the subject, most persons, when they think of hysteria at all, think of it as merely a peculiar tendency to give expression to one's emotions in bizarre attacks of weeping, laughing, etc. But this tendency is in reality only an incidental and occasional symptom, not a fundamental characteristic. There are plenty of hysterics who, instead of weeping or laughing excessively, show an equally abnormal stolidity. What always does characterize the hysteric, however, and what constitutes the true basis of hysteria, is a suggestibility so extreme that, once an idea has taken possession of the mind, there is an irresistible and wholly automatic tendency to translate it into action. If, for example, a hysteric becomes, however groundlessly, possessed with the idea that he is afflicted with any given malady—say, heart disease, lung trouble, or a kidney disorder—he forthwith may evince all its clinical symptoms with an exactitude so remarkable that competent physicians often are deceived.

On the other hand, if for any reason the obsessing idea becomes dislodged from the mind, the symptoms of disease are likely to disappear with miraculous suddenness. This is happening all the time, and frequently under conditions which lead to lifelong misunderstandings, and may even bring the unfortunate hysteric into public derision and contempt. Particularly is this the case when, as often happens, his hysterical attack has been a source of monetary profit to him.

Some years ago, to cite a typical illustrative instance, there occurred in a Middle Western State a peculiar train wreck, caused by the collapse of a long trestle on which an engineer had for some reason brought his train to a sudden stop. The entire train, carrying nearly three hundred passengers, plunged through the trestle twenty feet; but, oddly enough, only the mail car and baggage car were overturned. Nevertheless, more than one hundred passengers were badly hurt, and many others received minor injuries.

Of those who seemingly escaped injury, several shortly afterwards developed symptoms which indicated that they had actually suffered irreparable harm. One especially striking case was that of a man who, immediately after the accident, resumed his journey to his home, two hundred miles away. He reached home apparently in perfect health, but the next day felt stiff and complained of vague pains. His physician, making a diagnosis of "spinal concussion," put him on a treatment of bromides and chloral, and informed him that he would have to remain in bed five or six weeks.

Three months later he was still in bed, seemed weak-minded, and was partly paralyzed. Meanwhile a suit for damages had been started against the railway company, and the proceedings were hastened on the ground that his death was expected at any time. At the trial physicians of good repute testified that he was incurably ill as a result of injury to the spinal cord, and a verdict for a large amount was rendered in his favor. Promptly an astonishing thing happened. His mind cleared up, he left his bed, the paralysis no longer troubled him, and from being threatened with imminent death he became as well as he had ever been.

Another victim of the same accident, a woman forty-five years old, unexpectedly developed a paralysis of the right arm. It was declared by her physicians that her whole nervous system had been affected by the shock of the fall, and that she would be permanently disabled; and on the strength of their assertions the company hastened to

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come to terms with her rather than run the risk of being heavily mulcted by a jury. Once their check had been received, the "permanently disabled" claimant made an amazingly rapid recovery.

A third passenger on the wrecked train, likewise pronounced a victim of "spinal concussion," lost the use of his legs almost completely, and could only hobble about on crutches. Certain that he would gain a verdict for heavy damages, the railway authorities effected a settlement out of court. The very day the money was paid to him he visited a drug-store, traded his crutches for some toilet articles, and started on a journey out of town, walking to the railway station without the slightest assistance.

To this day, it is safe to say, most people who followed the progress of these cases regard them as examples of deliberate and unscrupulous fraud, and view with more or less suspicion the medical men who bore out the "paralytics'" assertions. And, undeniably, fraud has time and again been proved against claimants in damage suits arising from railway, steamboat, street car, automobile, carriage, elevator, and sidewalk accidents. But against such an easy and "obvious" explanation in the present instance stands the fact that it is impossible to counterfeit paralysis so successfully as to defy detection when certain medical tests are applied, and that these tests were applied to all three victims of the wreck. Their paralysis was genuine enough, the only fault being that the physicians consulted by them neglected to ascertain its exact nature, as they might have done by applying other tests.

Had they, indeed, examined their patients with sufficient thoroughness, they would assuredly have found that, instead of being "organic," the paralysis in all three cases was merely "functional," and had its starting-point, not in the shock of the accident itself, but in the patients' notions of what the consequences of the supposed spinal injury would necessarily be—notions resulting in actual paralysis because the particular patients who entertained them were of a hysterical disposition. Nay, it is even possible to add that the physicians themselves must bear some responsibility for the continuance, if not for the inception, of the paralytic seizure. For, being hysterical, the three patients after the accident were in exactly the position of the little child who, having fallen without real hurt, begins to cry. Whether he will go on crying depends partly on his psychical organization, but still more on the attitude of those around him. If they make light of his supposed injury, and if they arouse in him a pleasurable mood—possibly by an unexpected gift—he is altogether likely to dry his tears at once and resume his ordinary activities. But if they display agitation and alarm, if they make much of what is really trivial, he will work himself into a frenzy of fear and anguish.

So it is with the hysteric who has been subjected to a sudden shock through accicent. Let him acquire—whether from previous reading or from inadvertent remarks of his friends and medical advisers—the idea that he ought to show some specific symptoms, and these very symptoms are likely to develop and to continue until he is "educated" out of them, or until perchance the underlying "fixed idea" is swamped by the pleasurable emotions created by the receipt of a monetary recompense. Not, however, that a money payment is always enough to work a cure; the roots of the hysterical attack may be too deeply imbedded in the sufferer's mentality.

That this is really the correct explanation of the three cases in question is, in fact, demonstrable from the experience of a physician, Dr. A. D. Bevan, of Chicago University, who examined a number of the wreck victims in the interest of the railway company. In at least one of the three cases—that of the man who, in addition to paralysis, seemed to have become weak-minded—Dr. Bevan unhesitatingly made a diagnosis of hysteria, predicted the outcome with accuracy, and tried, though in vain, to hasten the patient's recovery by psychotherapeutic measures. In a fourth case he actually did bring about a cure, despite the insistence of other medical men that this patient also was suffering from an organic paralysis due to spinal injury, and might be doomed to an existence of chronic invalidism.

When first visited, the patient was in bed, complained of a severe pain in the back, and claimed that his lower limbs were paralyzed. Examination satisfying Dr. Bevan that he was not physically injured, hence could not possibly have a true organic paralysis, he began a course of treatment by "suggestion." At the end of a week, notwithstanding the protests of the patient, who was so frightened that he "cried like a child," Dr. Bevan insisted on his getting out of bed and making an attempt to walk. Ten minutes

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later, to his own great surprise, he was walking nimbly about the room, and soon afterward was discharged from the hospital, perfectly well and full of gratitude to the wise doctor.

Instances like these—and I might cite any number of similar cases of "traumatic neurosis" from the annals of accident and the note-books of nerve specialists—manifestly have a twofold significance. On the one hand, they convey a warning, still needed by many physicians as well as most laymen, against the dangers of an over-anxious attitude towards persons suffering from the shock of some accident. As the well-known Washington neurologist Dr. T. A. Williams has emphatically affirmed, a traumatic neurosis never results from any bodily hurt, but always from "suggestions either already in the patient's mind more or less consciously, or presented to him at the time of or after the accident by the injudicious solicitations of relatives, friends, or very often by the doctor who still believes in the anachronism of spinal commotion." And, on the other hand, such cases as these should surely teach all of us to be less hasty in passing harsh judgments on accident claimants whose ills are quickly cured by the salve of the dollar.

So, too, when it is a question not of suddenly vanishing paralyses, contractures, etc., but of long-continuing and seemingly inexplicable disorders whereby men and women, to all appearance in the best of health, are incapacitated from the duties of life. Nearly everybody is acquainted with people of this sort, to whom one is tempted to apply with honest scorn such adjectives as "lazy," "obstinate," "heartless," "selfish." Far wiser, as well as more charitable, is it to bear in mind the dictum of the famous Pierre Janet, "If a man is so ill that he says he is ill when he is not ill at all, then he must be very ill indeed." The chances are that it is a case not of malingering but of hysteria resulting from perhaps long-forgotten "suggestions" of weakness and ill health, and calling for patient and painstaking neurological treatment.

Nor does your hysteric manifest his hysteria solely by the automatic production of the symptoms of some disease. If this were the case, hysteria would be of interest and importance only as a medical problem. But in point of fact, owing to the extreme suggestibility which, as was said, is the fundamental characteristic of hysteria, a person of hysterical constitution may be subconsciously impelled to all manner of strange acts, sometimes to the extent of perpetrating real deceptions of an exceedingly elaborate and even sensational character. Here, again, it would be unjust to hold the hysteric strictly accountable, albeit sometimes his conduct involves others in serious trouble, and is often a source of grievous and widespread error. This is particularly the case with the strange pranks frequently played by hysterical boys and girls, whose youthfulness makes it exceptionally easy for them to impose on older persons.

Typical in this connection is the case of a little German girl, who appeared at school one day with a bandage tied about her head. She explained that she had been operated upon for ear trouble at a local hospital, described the surgeon in charge, and gave many details of the operation. For several weeks she continued to wear the bandage, and frequently complained that her ear still pained her. One day, meeting one of her relatives, the teacher chanced to express sympathy for the child, and the hope that she would soon be well again. The relative, listening to her with evident astonishment, interrupted with the exclamation:

"But I did not know Gertrude had been ill!"

"Why, yes; with ear trouble. She comes to school every day with her head bandaged."

"That is curious," said the other; "for she certainly has never worn a bandage at home, nor has she complained of anything the matter with her ear."

"But surely she has undergone an operation?"

"Not that I know of."

The girl, again questioned by the teacher, persisted in her story of the operation, nor did she admit its falsity until taken to the hospital and confronted by the operating surgeon, who declared he had never seen her before. Afterwards it was ascertained that her knowledge of the hospital and of the operation which she had so glibly described was based on information casually given her by a lady who had herself been operated upon for ear trouble.

Another school-girl for months regaled her teacher with accounts of the ups and downs in the health of a baby sister, whose advent she had described with vivid picturing of the confusion it had occasioned in the household arrangements. One day she came weeping to school, and asked to be excused for the

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day, as the little sister had just died. The teacher, properly sympathetic, called that evening on the bereaved mother, when, to her mingled amazement and indignation, she learned that the baby sister had not died, for the excellent reason that there had never been a baby sister.

A third girl, twelve years old, was thought to have symptoms of rickets, and was taken by her teacher for a medical examination. To make this it was necessary for her to unbutton her dress a little, so that the spinal column could be felt. Afterwards, on returning to school, the girl asserted that the physician had entirely undressed her. There was a commotion among the other pupils, an outcry from their parents, and it would have gone hard with the physician's reputation had not the teacher been in a position to testify to what had actually occurred.

With this may well be compared the following, related by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University:

"A bright girl of thirteen was brought to a Sunday-school class, at the close of which she declared she was unable to walk, and so a lady took her in her carriage to her house. That evening the clergyman heard a moan, and found this girl on his piazza, tied hand and foot, with a rude splint made of shingles on her arm. She said she had been beaten and left on the street near by, but managed to crawl to the piazza. He and his wife sat up all night with her, fixing the splint, and in the morning a woman neighbor took her to a house she falsely designated as her home, but as the lady rang the bell to have her carried in she stepped out of the opposite door of the carriage, and ran. Her mother, who was afterwards found, declared that her girl loved such adventures."

These are the girls who trump up stories of "poisoned needles" and criminal assault, sometimes to the lasting detriment of honest men. But it would be a grave mistake to assume that they bring such accusations with a full consciousness of what they are doing. In one case, when only the result of a medical examination disproved an eleven-year-old girl's story of crime, the little girl, on being questioned as to the motive for her lying tale, frankly replied that she had heard of such things, and had felt an irresistible impulse to tell something of the kind herself. It was the irresponsible act of an ultra-impressionable nature, with an abnormal craving for notoriety, and perhaps with a thwarted longing for the human sympathy that is every child's birthright. And usually, there is ample reason for believing, this is the explanation for these strange deceptions by children, even children who have previously done nothing to bring upon them the suspicion of hysteria.

The same explanation applies to another and very different social phenomenon—one so singular that by many people it is considered something supernatural. In all countries and all ages there have been reports of mysterious doings in houses—ringings of bells, loud knockings, flingings of furniture, etc.—seemingly without human agency. It is as though an invisible ghost had taken possession to annoy and terrify the legitimate occupants, and such is actually the belief of those spiritistically inclined, who apply the appropriate name of "poltergeist," or noisy ghost, to these supposed visitants from the Beyond. The sensational Cock Lane ghost was of this type, and so were the "ghosts" that, as history tells us, haunted the Wesley rectory in Lincolnshire, England, and the home of the Wiltshire magistrate, Squire Mompesson.

But during the past quarter of a century, or since the founding of the Society for Psychical Research, a number of these "poltergeist" cases have been really carefully investigated, and it has been found that in nearly every case the agent at work has been a boy or girl of "dreamy" or otherwise peculiar temperament. More than once the little tricksters have been caught in the act of effecting some particularly cunning deception, and, when closely pressed, have confessed their wrong-doing, while sometimes protesting earnestly that they "did not know what made them do it," and were only half-conscious of "doing anything bad." To the angry parent a disclaimer like this usually adds fuel to the flame of wrath, yet it may justly be accepted as nothing but the truth. Like the girls who invent tales of kidnapping and assault, these children are the helpless victims of pathological tendencies; they have merely followed the cardinal law of hysteria, and have translated into action suggestions often received by them from the superstitious fears and notions of their elders.

In the same way—and the recognition of this truth is surely most important—are manufactured not a few of the spiritistic "mediums" whose materializations, levitations, spirit messages, and so forth, dazzle

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the minds of the credulous. There are doubtless many consciously fraudulent mediums who brazenly exploit for their own base purposes the most sacred emotions of humanity. Yet I, for one, appreciating the extent to which hysteria enters as an explanatory factor in vagaries of thought and action, would be extremely reluctant to hold any given medium wholly responsible for his or her deceptions, unless the presence of hysteria was definitely excluded by a rigorous medical examination. Certainly, in the comparatively few cases in which mediums have been thus examined they have usually been found to be highly hysterical—the case of the notorious Eusapia Paladino being much to the point in this connection.

"She is not without morbid characteristics, which sometimes extend to hysterical insanity," Cesare Lombroso declared of her. "She passes rapidly from joy to grief, has strange phobias (for example, the fear of staining her hands), is extremely impressionable. . . . Not rarely she has hallucinations, frequently sees her own ghost. As a child she believed two eyes glared at her from behind trees and hedges. When she is in anger, especially when her reputation as a medium is insulted, she is so violent and impulsive as actually to fly at her adversaries and beat them." Many of the stigmata of hysteria have been clinically established in her. There is, in fine, every reason to agree with Professor Münsterberg, when, speaking of her frauds, he affirmed:

"I suppose that a hysteric disease with complex anæsthesia is responsible for her whole life history. When as a little girl she saw the chairs and tables moving around her while she was sweeping the room, she probably passed through experiences which she interpreted in the way most natural to her. What really happened was probably that she violently moved the furniture without perceiving her own movements and without intention. Her lower brain centers had reached a hysteric independence. . . . I sincerely believe that she is fully convinced of her own mysterious powers. It is not she who plays the tricks; it is her irresponsible split-off consciousness which focuses on those silly performances. It is a fraud for which no one is to be blamed, as it belongs to the sphere of the hospital."

The whole fault, indeed, lies with the exaggerated suggestibility of Eusapia's nature—a suggestibility which has been forever driving her to act in accordance with the ideas of the spiritistic friends and acquaintances by whom she has been surrounded ever since those early days in her Italian home. Always, be it remembered, it is their suggestibility which counts for most in the make-up of hysterics; always the course of their development—whether as simulators of physical diseases, as fabricators of outrageous lies, as "poltergeists," or as bogus intermediaries between this world and the next—is determined by the ideas, the suggestions, which chance to make the deepest impression on their too lively imaginations. And if the suggestions accepted and acted upon happen to be not degrading or fantastic, but noble and inspiring—what then?

Then, not infrequently, we get saints and leaders of great spiritual movements. In this respect, at least, hysteria is an asset, and a tremendously important asset, to society. Nor does it in the slightest impair the value to the world of such saints and spiritual leaders frankly to recognize the abnormal element in their natures. Normal or abnormal, it is the message they bring to mankind, the example they set, that really counts, as the late Professor James, in his "Varieties of Religious Experience," has so finely said:

"In the natural sciences and industrial arts it never occurs to any one to try to refute opinions by showing up their author's neurotic constitution. Opinions here are invariably tested by logic and by experiment, no matter what may be their author's neurological type. It should be no otherwise with religious opinions. Their value can only be ascertained by spiritual judgments directly passed upon them, judgments based on our own immediate feelings primarily; and secondarily on what we can ascertain of their experimental relations to our moral needs and to the rest of what we hold as true.

"*Immediate luminousness*, in short, *philosophical reasonableness* and *moral helpfulness*, are the only available criteria. Saint Teresa might have had the nervous system of the placidest cow, and it would not now save her theology if the trial of the theology by these other tests should show it to be contemptible. And, conversely, if her theology can stand these other tests, it will make no difference how hysterical or nervously off her balance Saint Teresa may have been when she was with us here below."

This is not to say that all saints and spiritual leaders have been neurotically consti-

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tuted. Such an affirmation would be demonstrably false and absurd. Let us not, however, fall into the opposite error of deeming it necessary, for religion's sake, to deny the occasional hysteria in saintship. The hysteria is distinctly there, just as it is present in less exalted aspects of every-day life.

THE STORY OF SEA BREEZE

BY JACOB A. RIIS

"NEW YORK, January 27. Ground broken for the new Sea Breeze at twelve o'clock to-day."

The above message reached me by wire when I was traveling in the West. It meant that weary efforts in behalf of the little cripples of the tenements were at last to be crowned with success, that the great city of New York was tardily to redeem its promise to the most hapless of its poor children.

"Everything takes ten years," said Abram S. Hewitt, when we got rid of the Mulberry Bend slum. Why this should have taken so long is one of the many mysteries of city government—of the past, let us hope—and it is not good to dwell on. It has caused much needless suffering and harm that can now never be undone. But at least we are in a way of preventing more from accruing. Ground has been broken for the hospital. Not for all of it, indeed; part of one wing is to be built and should be under roof before another winter's storms sweep the Atlantic, bearing upon their wings, as if to make up for some of the destruction they cause, healing for the little sufferers. So this seems a good time to tell the real story of Sea Breeze.

Once, then, there was a brave little woman who was stricken with a mortal disease and knew that her time was short. Being brave, as I said, she sat at her desk and spoke no word of it—for she was one who had to earn her own living—until she could bear her sufferings no longer; then she went quietly to a hospital to die. Some time before she had visited Sea Breeze, the hospital for children afflicted with bone tuberculosis which the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor had for several years maintained on Coney Island, and she had learned there that it held out the only hope of relief and healing to these sufferers, of all the most to be pitied. Yet, while in the tenements of the metropolis there were said to be nearly five thousand of them, they had room at Sea Breeze for only forty-five, and this was all the provision the great and wealthy city had made for them, in spite of insistent pleas in their behalf. Her woman's heart burned for the children and she forgot her own misery. From her death-bed she wrote a letter pleading for them. It was printed in The Outlook; and very soon after, she closed her tired eyes, but not before the response to her prayer had kindled there a ray of joy and hope that went home with her. The woman was Miss Laura Winnington, and she was Dr. Lyman Abbott's secretary. And this was the manner of the response to her appeal:

Down in Wall Street there sat a man, a big-hearted man whose days were spent among stocks and bonds, but whose soul was as pure gold. The man had a friend into whose life had come in those days a great sorrow, and his heart was torn with anxiety for him. To this man of Wall Street, reading The Outlook, the plea for the children came with a personal message, and he lost no time in ringing up his friend on the telephone. Did he know Sea Breeze and its needs? Only from hearsay. Then would he go at once to Coney Island and find out all about it, and, having learned, report to him what they needed there. The other did as he was bidden. That night found him a guest at Sea Breeze.

What he found out we shall presently see. He stayed two days, and when he returned sought his friend at his office and told him that it was all true, and more than true. The man of stocks and bonds listened, looking out upon the street the while, where the newsboys were crying their afternoon extras. Perhaps he saw there the image of a little child lost in the young days, but still the baby of his love and of his longing. The sadness of years long sped was in his eyes as he spoke:

"Go," he said, "and find friends for the

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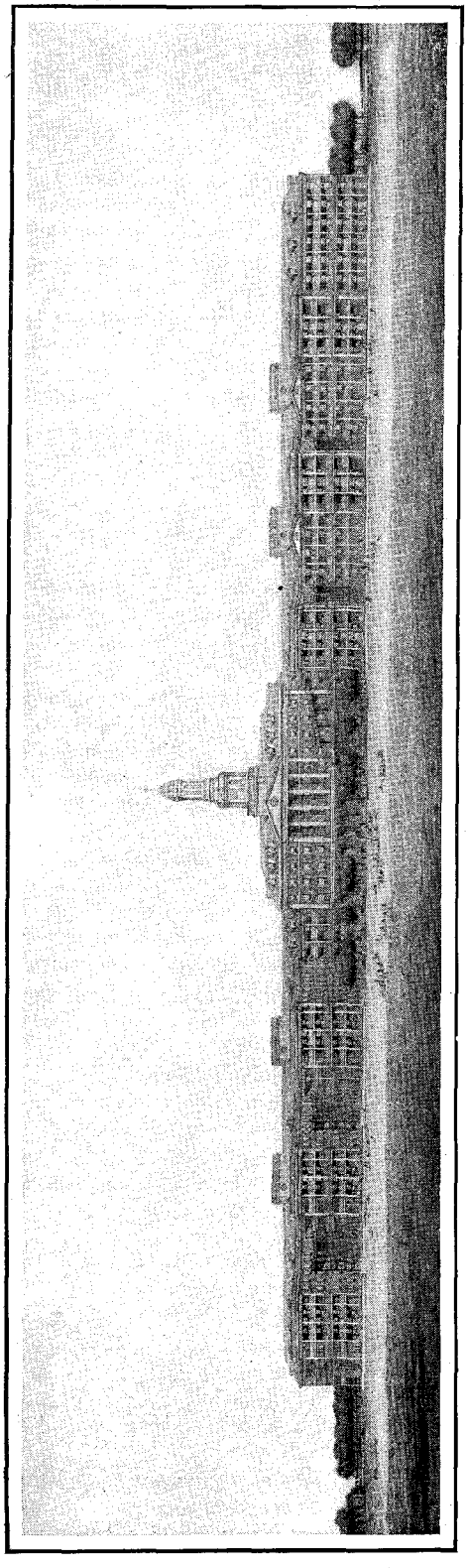

SEA BREEZE HOSPITAL AS IT WILL BE

DRAWN BY McKIM, MEAD, AND WHITE

children. They need money? Here are twenty-five thousand dollars to start another and a bigger hospital. If you put it right to them, there are no end of people who will help. Go out and find them."

And that was how the beginning was made and how his almoner found himself in the search, as his friend intended that he should. And also it was how the last moments of Miss Winnington were made glad, for the news of the gift, to which Jacob H. Schiff added five thousand dollars within the hour, reached her the day before she died.

There were, indeed, friends willing to help, but not many of them were able to give so large sums, and a quarter of a million is a good deal of money to collect. That was the amount needed to build a hospital big enough to house those in immediate need of treatment, judging from the pressure upon the old one. Mr. Schiff had coupled his gift with the condition that there should be no delay; the hospital must be built at once. It soon became apparent that if the promise were to be kept unusual measures must be taken. The President of the United States was enlisted in the service of the children.

Mr. Roosevelt consented at once when it was explained that he was to be used for advertising their needs. Mrs. Roosevelt asked to be included. They came in the Mayflower to Coney Island on a summer day to visit with the little ones, whose chums they instantly became. The President's voice was a little shaky and he wiped his glasses vigorously as he sat in the afternoon and told the reporters what they had seen and learned about Sea Breeze—a story that was printed in every newspaper in the land.

Thousands heard then for the first time of our neglect of the unfortunates who in every large city constitute ninety-five per cent of the child cripples. They are the underfed, badly housed ones, into whose soft bones the germ of tuberculosis makes its way, causing hip disease, ankle-joint disease, decay of the spinal column, and like ailments, wasting and painful beyond belief. Then there is no help for them except in the sea air, right on the ocean shore, where they must stay day and night, summer and winter, until they are cured. Many years ago they found that out in Europe. What it is in the sea air that brings healing for this trouble they do not seem to know any more than we do; but they made sure of it and then they built hospitals—a whole string of them—on the English coast

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and on the French coast too. In France they began inland, but soon moved out on the shore when the facts made it plain that that was the place for them. There are more than fourscore such hospitals along the European shore of the Atlantic to-day.

One of the directors of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, traveling abroad, took note of this forward step in therapeutics, and on his return caused inquiries to be made which established the fact that New York had, if anything, greater need than the Old World cities of the relief which the seashore hospitals offered. The orthopædic hospitals and clinics were crowded, and, here as there, ordinary surgery held out no hope to the victims of bone tuberculosis. The Sea Breeze hospital was then fitted up as a demonstration, and proved entirely successful. But it had room for only one in a hundred of the children that were in need of its help. One in ten would be scant enough provision by a city like New York.

This was the story the country heard, and money began to pour in. Mr. Rockefeller subscribed $125,000. The stories of some of the crippled children went far and wide: of "Smiling Joe" and five-year old Max Gross, children of poverty and want, lying all their days strapped to board frames because of their backs that were not like other children's —sunny little Max, who was discovered weeping for once in his brief life because he had heard some one say that he would not get better. "And I don't want to get dead and be a angel," he wailed at his nurse's bosom; "I want to get off my board and play first." Max never forgot his great visitor of that day (Mr. Roosevelt). "He had nice shining eyeglasses and a big laugh," he said. We became fast friends, and when he heard that I was ill too and in a hospital, he sent me a letter with all the news of Sea Breeze. This was what he wrote:

Dear Mr. Riis:

I am very sorry you are sick. Are you on a board like me? I got a yellow pencil. I am writing this letter with the pencil. I am writing it all myself, only some one is holding the pencil too. Are you up?

A big dog bit Rags' eye. I think Rags belongs to Madge. Mary Maguire is dressed up like Miss Roosevelt. She has a long veil. It is made of tissue paper. Maggie Brennan is dressed up too. She is the bridesmaid. Come down again and bring Mr. Roosevelt. I would like to see you again.

Good-by, with love from your friend.

MAX GROSS.

Mrs. Carnegie read the letter and sent a check for $10,000 for Max's fellow-sufferers, but all her wealth could not give him his heart's desire. They took him from his board only to lay his tired, tortured body to its long rest. Poor little chap!

In a year the money was subscribed and a little over—$257,000 in all. It took nine years to get the city to provide the site. That was the bargain: the city was to buy the lot, the Association to build the hospital and equip it. I prefer to forget those disheartening years. It seemed as if all the meanness and selfishness that money and property can harbor had been let loose to snarl at the hapless cripples. When we were not running from them in a panic at the chance of their poisoning the ocean or spoiling the landscape, some one was sure to pop up with charges of graft. When it was neither of these things that obstructed us, it was defective titles, or litigation, or just red tape in some form or other. Meanwhile the few chances of getting a footing upon the seashore were slipping away fast. Property that had sold for a hundred thousand dollars half a dozen years back went up to a million, then two millions. There was just one available mile of ocean front left on Rockaway Beach when, three years ago, a Citizens' Committee took the matter in hand and fairly held up the city government until it bought it. Now, after weary seasons of map-making, condemning, and pulling this way and that, the hospital is at last under way. Not that our troubles are over—even as I write protesting voices are raised: we are taking too much land for the sick children, taking it away from the well, for the ocean park is to be a playground as well as a hospital site. It is the latest kick of reform without knowledge or sense. The battle was won for the cripples; but for them there would not have been the prospect of a seashore playground now.

Of this playground The Outlook has heretofore told its readers. It stretches westward between bay and ocean beyond the summer towns of Belle Harbor and Neponsit, a country of tumbled sand-hills overgrown with beach grass and fragrant bayweed that may easily be transformed into attractive parkland. Plans for this have already been made. The tract is reached at present from the Pennsylvania station by way of the Long Island Railroad across the salt meadows of Jamaica Bay; by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit; and, in summer, by steamboats from the Battery.

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These routes are all too expensive, the round trip costing from thirty to fifty-five cents or even more, but this fact was deliberately ignored in the purchase. Once the park is under way cheap fares will come of themselves, or, if they do not, will be made to come. Beside the new Sea Breeze at least one other institution will be built in the park which in its way is quite as badly needed—a convalescent home for the wage-earners of New York. The pressure upon the hospitals of the metropolis is so great that the patients who cannot afford to pay can rarely be kept until they are really fit to go out and take up life's duties again. As soon as the doctor has done what he can they must make room for more urgent cases. A few weeks of rest and freedom from worry would be a boon that might easily make the difference, and too often does, between full restoration to health and a life of invalidism. It is this gap that the convalescent home is intended to fill, and it is not easy to imagine a benefaction that goes straighter to the heart of things.

Except only the crippled children's hospital. I persist in calling it that because any one who has ever been among them will carry that picture away with him for all time. When the new Sea Breeze is all built, it will be seen from the incoming steamers as a dignified red brick structure against the white sand in the southeast corner of the park, running parallel with the beach a thousand feet. It will have room for just that number of patients, one foot of sea beach to each child, and nothing that skill and care can accomplish for them will be wanting there. They will live by day on the beach and in fact sleep there by night. All the windows will be wide open so that the Atlantic gales may surge through unhindered. They will not hurt the children, for they will be tucked in woolen blankets and robes as snugly as so many little Eskimos. Instead they will bring back the roses to their wan cheeks and help build up the strength of the little bodies upon which the doctor must build. Their school-rooms and their workshops, where they will be taught to use tools and acquire steady hands and sure sight, will be to all intents and purposes outdoors too. There will be no steam-heated rooms to coddle these youngsters, and in consequence neither they nor their teachers will be troubled with winter colds. Such are only for those of us who can afford them. Behind the central administration building, where they are quite out of sight from the sea, will be the isolation wards, the nurses' quarters, the gymnasium, and the school-rooms I spoke of, the power plant, and all the rest that goes toward the care of such an army of young folk.

These things will be when it is all finished. That which is now being built is but a small part of it, two out of the eight pavilions that make up the long structure, and just as much of the administration plant as is absolutely essential. It should be up before snow flies again, with room for one hundred and eighty patients. That is four times as many as can be cared for now; but, after ten years of toil and suffering, during which no one knows how many of those we promised to protect have died unhelped, what a pitiful showing it is! The special committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that was appointed to look the whole matter over after the park site had been bought reported among its findings that:

"There are between four thousand and five thousand of the children of our citizens who are crippled and otherwise deformed by non-pulmonary tuberculosis and whose parents are unable to pay for their treatment;" that "many of those children could be restored to complete health and physical ability and thereby saved from a life of dependency:" and, further, that the hospital is even a measure of economy, apart from their reclamation for lives of useful industry, as experience at the old Sea Breeze has fully shown.

Accepting this judgment, does not millions of dollars seem a small sum for all this, and shall we wait another generation to see it realized, with poverty and the slum doing their worst right along, and all the pitfalls of politics and municipal finance besetting the way out? In the campaign we have just gone through the candidate who failed vowed on the stump that if he were elected he would put a crimp in the whole seashore park project. Ardent supporters of the one who won are at this moment clamoring to have him curtail the hospital end of it. At best, with its enormous expenditures for water, subways, and sewers, the city cannot be expected to find the money. Where is the man the Master has made steward over much who will build to humanity this imperishable monument? Surely to him shall be the promise, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

A WEEKLY ARTICLE BY THEODORE H. PRICE

A COMMERCIAL VISION OF PAN-AMERICANISM—THE LOW RATES FOR MONEY—RAILWAY ECONOMICS—THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD AND THE SHERMAN LAW

A NEW Vision of Pan-Americanism is to be seen by those who read the recent news with imagination.

It is just announced that our Government has indicated its willingness to accept the good offices of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile in the settlement of the Mexican difficulty.

I write in the enthusiasm which that announcement must inspire in the heart and mind of every American who is conscious of any pride in his country or has any vision of the Nation's glorious destiny in shaping the future of the Western Hemisphere.

The "melting-pot" of the New World contains many strange and antipathetic elements. If the fusing power of lofty purpose and mutual concession shall produce an amalgam that will be impervious to the corrosion of racial prejudice and strong enough to withstand the strain of unenlightened self-interest, the cause of humanity will be advanced more than by anything since the opposing leaders at Appomattox, with mutual respect, entered into an agreement by virtue of which slavery has ceased to exist throughout the world.

Such thoughts as these may hardly seem pertinent to commerce and finance, but the man of business who does not recognize the altruistic purpose and obligation of his vocation to-day is blind to the evolution of self-lessness which, in its happily relentless progress, is certain to overwhelm those who think they can consider themselves alone, and disregard the rights of the community and humanity.

When two men who are about to fight are persuaded by mutual friends to "talk it over," they rarely proceed to blows; and now that Mexico and the United States have thus agreed to deliberate, it seems altogether likely that a prolonged or serious war will be averted.

Of course the voice of the critic will soon be heard again in the land. The men who have been so clamorous for the assertion of our "National dignity" and the extension of our dominion will allege that our traditions have been violated and a glorious opportunity for self-aggrandizement wasted. The men who express such views with any intellectual honesty overlook the universal law which decrees the death of both the nation and the individual as soon as they have ceased to serve the progress of mankind.

The seven ages of national existence are just as discernible as those of men and women. The individual is born, grows, begets and rears his kind, and dies. As a rule, he who discharges the responsibilities of life most intelligently, and lives with the greatest self-restraint, lives longest; but we all die, and most of us die as soon as our usefulness is at an end, or when by choice we cease trying to be useful.

Happily none of us dwells upon the constant imminence of death, but the hope of mundane immortality is just as futile for the nation as it is for the individual, and it is well that our National egotism should occasionally abase itself as it faintly glimpses the infinite magnitude of the scheme in which it is an almost negligible factor.

We Americans of the United States believe that we are destined to dominate the Western World. Perhaps we are. The self-confidence which inspires this belief is splendid and justifiable.

Sometimes, however, it leads us into the error of assuming that our present status represents the final stage in humanity's ceaseless evolution.

It may be that we are destined to lose our distinctive nationality in a broader Federation of Mankind. It may be that when we have served the purpose for which we were brought into existence we shall die and disappear as many nations have before us. We cannot tell. Our duty is to seize our great opportunities in a spirit of enlightened self-interest, but with the humble loftiness of purpose which doubts not that

> "through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

In the world's history military conquest has hitherto always preceded racial, civil, or commercial domination. Is the incident of

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this Mexican affair to open a new chapter in the history of civilization's progress?

In 1883 I heard Gladstone make a great political speech to an audience of ten thousand people. He was advocating Home Rule for the Irish. He reached his climax when he said of Ireland: "By force you hold her, by force you have held her, by love we ask you to hold her."

During Gladstone's lifetime this appeal remained unanswered, but in both England and America the spirit of altruism that it breathed is becoming more pervasive, and President Wilson's period of watchful waiting will have been well employed if it shall end in the establishment of a real Pan-Americanism, the benison of which shall be felt from Labrador to Patagonia.

The commercial and financial benefits of an orderly and responsible government in Mexico, established through the intervention of its most important and friendly neighbors in North and South America, can hardly be overestimated. The reflex of sympathetic understanding that will probably be felt by the nations that have co-operated in bringing order out of Mexican chaos will do more toward opening the doors of South America to our commerce than could have been accomplished by years of formal negotiation.

The South Americans who have hitherto visited Paris, London, and Hamburg rather than New York and New Orleans will come to feel a community of interest with the United States of which they were previously unconscious. The intercourse which the Panama Canal will make possible will increase this neighborliness. Reciprocally, internationalism of thought will become more general in the United States. We have none too much of it now. We have been so busy developing ourselves and our opportunities that we have almost forgotten that there are any other "Americans" and have appropriated the common name of two continents with an exclusiveness which is invidious to our southern neighbors.

Perhaps we shall be able to give up the habit of thinking of the people of the United States as the only "Americans." It would be a good thing to do. The people of Europe are confused by our egotistical assumption that we are the only Americans, and the citizens of South America resent the attitude of condescension that is implied.

In area South America and Mexico, taken together, are about equal to the United States and Canada. The population of Latin America is about one-half that of Anglo-Saxon America. We have assimilated a vast Latin population within the borders of the United States. The Frenchman, the Italian, and the Jew have all become enthusiastic citizens of our great Republic and the beneficiaries of our educational and political system. Through the accident of the Spanish War our influence has been extended to the Orient and the West Indies.

The deposition of Porfirio Diaz and the sequence of the events which have followed have opened to us in Mexico and South America a still wider field for our educational and commercial enterprise.

If we fail to grasp this great opportunity because we may, in doing so, violate some tradition or preconception, or change some habit of political thought or action, we shall show ourselves lacking in the adaptability of vigor, and will soon have to make way for some younger nation that will succeed us in the unmade history of the not distant future.

The accelerated rapidity with which events follow each other in this twentieth century is made possible by invention and science. Military and commercial conquests, being aided by steam, electricity, gasoline, and aviation, are now matters of but months where previously years were necessary, and the alertness and facility of youth are required in both the individual and the nation that would keep in the van of progress and achievement.

The Low Rates for Money suggest some practical advice. It is that those whose credit entitles them to borrow, and for whom the use of borrowed money is legitimate, should arrange for the loans that they are likely to acquire while rates are low.

In New York "call money" is lending at 2 per cent, and ninety-day "bankers' acceptances" can be discounted at the same rate in London. The best commercial paper and well-secured collateral loans maturing in from four to six months can be placed in New York at 4 per cent. These figures represent the irreducible minimum in interest rates and are certain in time to reawaken enterprise and create a demand for credit that will make it less abundant.

It is always prudent and generally wise to buy a commodity that is universally required when the supply is large and the price low. This rule is especially applicable to money, and those who would fortify their credit re-

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sources will do well to prepare for scarcity in times of plenty.

Railway Economics. The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued an order to employees in charge of its track work, from which I extract the following:

> In the use of material and labor you should always consider that "a penny saved is a penny earned," and that if each employee shall make so small a saving as five cents per day, the total saving for our company will be enormous. In the employment of men you should always endeavor to secure the most efficient and intelligent men possible. Employees who do not measure up to this standard should be eliminated from the service, as one inefficient and incompetent employee in a gang will influence the entire organization of that gang, and will extend his detrimental influence to other gangs as well.

In the same spirit of economy, President Underwood, of the Erie Railroad, in a recent address said:

> Freight is very cheap if you only realized it; when you write a letter to the Erie Railroad, in common courtesy you expect a reply. To reimburse ourselves for the two-cent stamp which the reply calls for we must carry a ton of freight three miles, or a ton of soft coal five miles.

These things show that the railways are undoubtedly preparing themselves to meet the situation that will exist if the much-talked-of advance in rates is not allowed. The economies now being practiced are, on general principles, in the right direction and in accord with the spirit of the times. It is astonishing how cheaply we can live when we have to.

The Dissolution of the New York Central Railroad, urged by Senator Norris, of Nebraska, is not favored by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in its report made in response to the Norris Resolution.

Senator Norris claims that the control of the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, and the Nickel Plate is in violation of the Anti-Trust Law.

He says that "these railroads tap the same territory, and nowhere are they more than eighteen miles apart. Over great stretches they look like parallel lines, occupying the same right of way. There is absolutely no competition in the country which they serve. If there ever was a case where the Sherman Law is violated, here it is. The Union and Southern Pacific, which were held to be operating in violation of law, were a thousand miles apart."

There can be little doubt as to the legal logic of the Senator's contentions. There is also little doubt that the dissolution of the New York Central would greatly demoralize the market for railway securities, and would seriously impair the efficiency with which the various controlled roads are now operated.

This seems to be the view of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, who, in their report with regard to the proposed consolidation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central companies, say: "We think, from the standpoint of economy in operation and facility in future financing of the two companies, the consolidation is warranted. Neither the consolidation itself nor the exchange of bonds on the basis of increased rate indicated, incident thereto, would, so far as we are advised, offend any Federal statute."

This would be conclusive if the Inter-State Commerce Commission had not qualified their own opinion by limiting it to the particular transaction involved in the exchange of the Lake Shore bonds for New York Central bonds, adding that "it would seem that, if the ownership of stock in parallel lines by the New York Central and Lake Shore violates the Anti-Trust Law, the offense is as complete now as it would be after the consolidation."

The incident serves to emphasize afresh the absurdity of a law which can be used to compel competition between corporations that are denied the right to compete under the supervisory regulation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

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BY THE WAY

King George and Queen Mary of Great Britain have been visiting France—the first visit they have made to another nation since they became King and Queen. Their welcome in the French capital was most enthusiastic.

The great German immigration of the eighties brought us a much thriftier class of immigrants than we are now getting, according to an article on "The Germans in America," by Professor Ross, in the "Century." They came here with, "on an average, three times as much money as the Slav, Hebrew, or Southern European shows to-day at Ellis Island." Professor Ross in a résumé concludes that "the addition of the heavy, slow-moving German blood benefits us by counteracting a certain hair-trigger quality in the American temperament."

The *llanero* of Venezuela, says Mr. C. W. Furlong in "Harper's Magazine," is as expert as his brother the *gaucho* of Argentina in acts of daring in connection with cattle-driving. As an example of the *llaneros*' facility in handling their long knives the writer says: "With a single thrust back of the center of the horns of a wild steer they will, at breakneck speed, drop it dead in its tracks."

A somewhat novel employment for vaseline is recommended by a veterinarian in "Rider and Driver:" use it in shoeing your horses! "Vaseline," he says, "applied to the horse's heels and around the coronet stimulates the growth of the horn, and is also useful to rub into the frog."

The call to the East is one to which some Western farmers apparently lend an ear. The New York State Department of Agriculture reports that it receives from 1,000 to 1,500 letters a year from Western farmers making inquiries about Eastern farm lands.

Purser Thomas Kinsey of the American liner St. Paul is said to hold the record as a seagoer. He has crossed the Atlantic 1,057 times; he was in the British service as long ago as the Indian Mutiny, and has during his life traveled about 3,500,000 nautical miles.

A "proletariat theater" is planned for London. There is to be no seat costing more than a shilling. Something of this kind may perhaps also be introduced in this country to enable the theaters to compete with the "movies," if the extraordinary popularity of this latter form of entertainment continues.

The varying judgment of two most successful American business men as to investments is brought out by the recent statement that the estate of Mr. D. O. Mills included worthless securities "the face value of which aggregated many millions;" while the estate of the late John S. Kennedy amounted to several millions more than was estimated owing to appreciation, of certain holdings since Mr. Kennedy's death.

It must be a busy barber who can afford to pay $10,000 a year rent for his shop. That is the sum which a prosperous hotel barber in New York City has, it is stated, agreed to pay for new quarters in the Vanderbilt Building, corner of Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-second Street.

The Washington State Wage Commission has established $10 a week as a minimum wage for women employed in mercantile establishments. This is said to be the highest amount yet fixed by any State for women so engaged.

Samuel Muncy, one of the oldest twins in the world, recently died at the age of ninety-five. The brothers, Samuel and William, were born at Babylon, Long Isiand, on Christmas Day, 1818, and had lived there ever since. Until recently they had devoted part of every working day to some sort of labor.

A Hindu mathematical genius, Ramanujan, has been sent by the Indian Government to develop his powers at Cambridge University, England. His examiner at the University says that "he has very little knowledge of modern mathematics, . . . yet he is an infinitely finer mathematician than many men who have become senior wranglers."

The American Exchange National Bank of New York City has succeeded in retaining its employees for long periods of faithful service. At a dinner held recently to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its assistant cashier, Mr. A. K. De Guiscard, as an employee of the bank, six other officers of the institution were present who had served for periods ranging from twenty-one to forty-nine years. All had begun at the bottom and worked their way upward.

"Disraeli's definition of critics," says William Archer, the well-known English dramatic writer, "as 'the men who have failed in literature and art,' is frequently true. But that doesn't make them any less competent as critics. The analytic faculty is different from the constructive. . . . I tried my hand at playwriting, and, finding I was not likely to make myself distinguished at it, gave it up. . . . In spite of lack of success, however, I think the critic who has failed in the writing game is all the better for having tried."

The need of efficient oversight of the expenditures of municipal departments is strikingly emphasized by the discovery that employees of the thirty departments housed in the vast Municipal Building in New York City have been mailing letters to one another just as if they were miles apart. Commissioner Kracke, who made this discovery, expects to save the city thousands of dollars by providing an interior mail system for the building.

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Current Events Pictorially Treated

PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

GEORGE D. POINSETT

THE FIRST AMERICAN WHO SACRIFICED HIS LIFE TO SAVE MEXICO FROM ANARCHY

This young man was only twenty years old when he fell. He is a type of the men who are called to death in war for the service of their country. He was an able seaman of the battle-ship Florida, and was shot while raising the American flag over the Custom-House at Vera Cruz. It will be recalled that one of the first men to die in the Civil War, Colonel Ellsworth, was killed while taking down a Confederate flag preparatory to raising the Stars and Stripes

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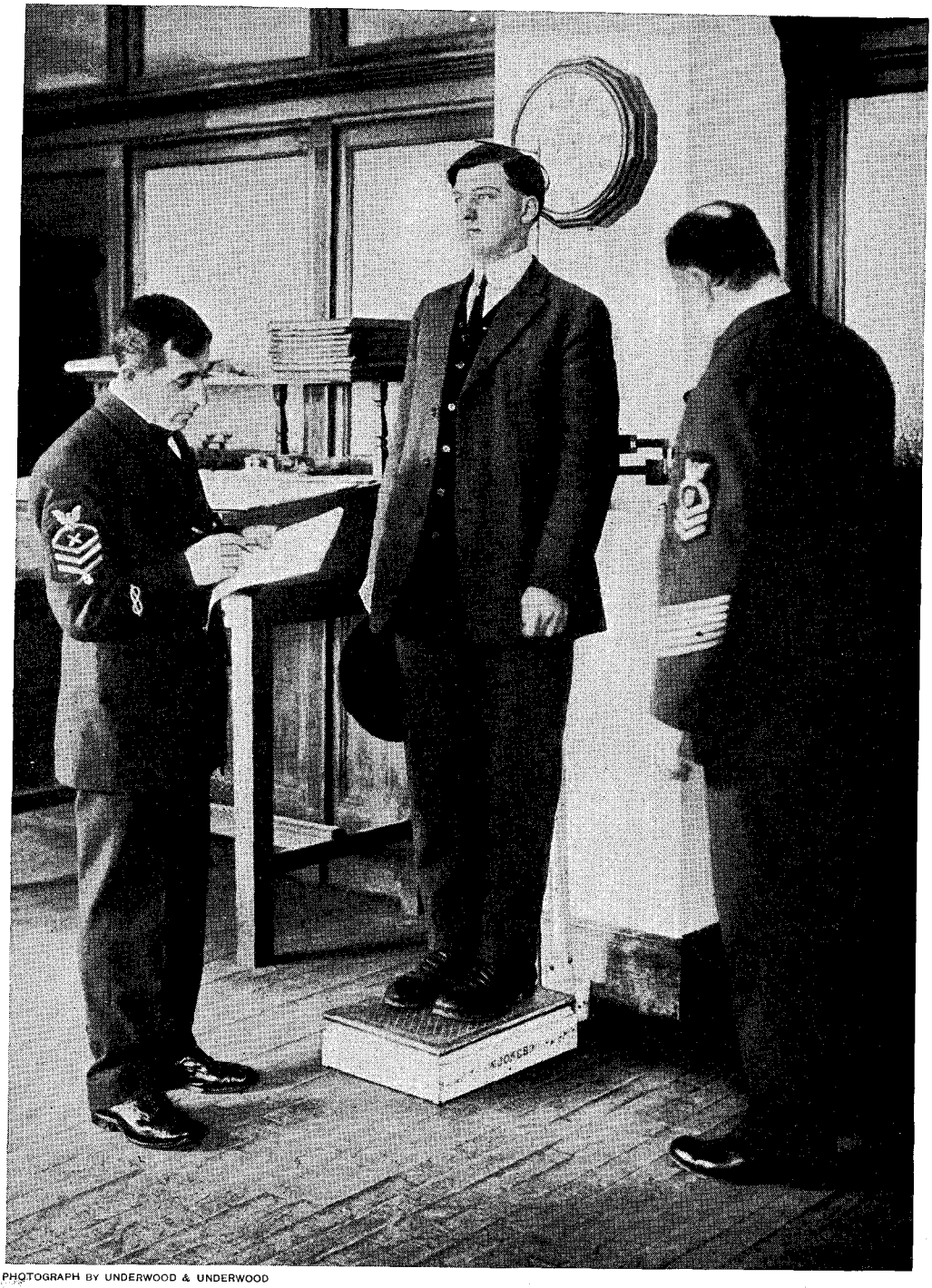

PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

EXAMINING RECRUITS FOR THE NAVY AT A RECRUITING STATION IN NEW YORK CITY

The hostilities in Mexico have caused large numbers of young men to apply for enlistment in the navy. They must pass a rigorous examination before being accepted

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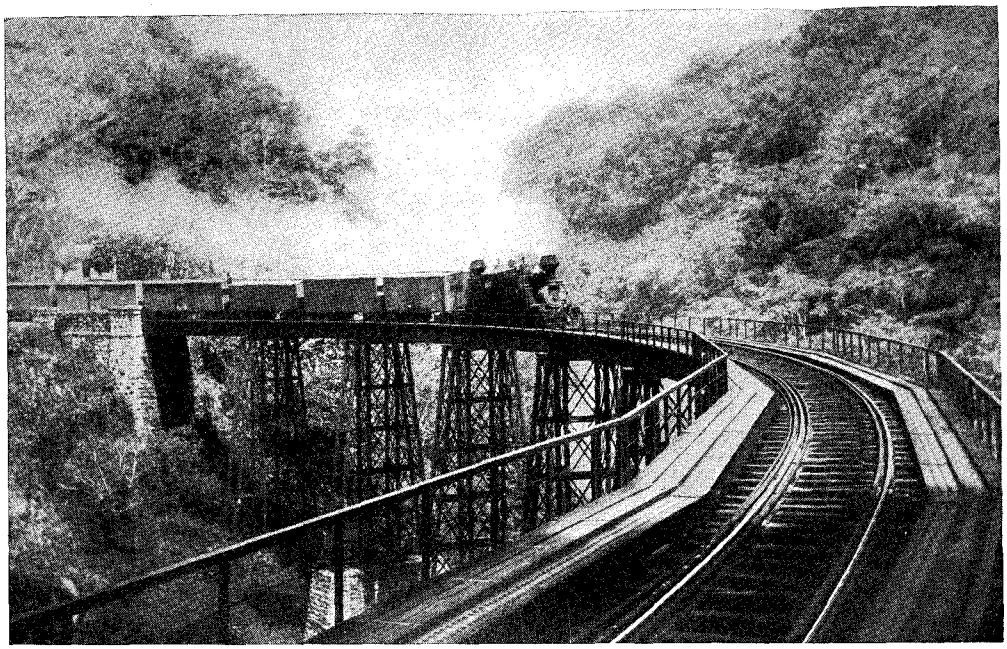

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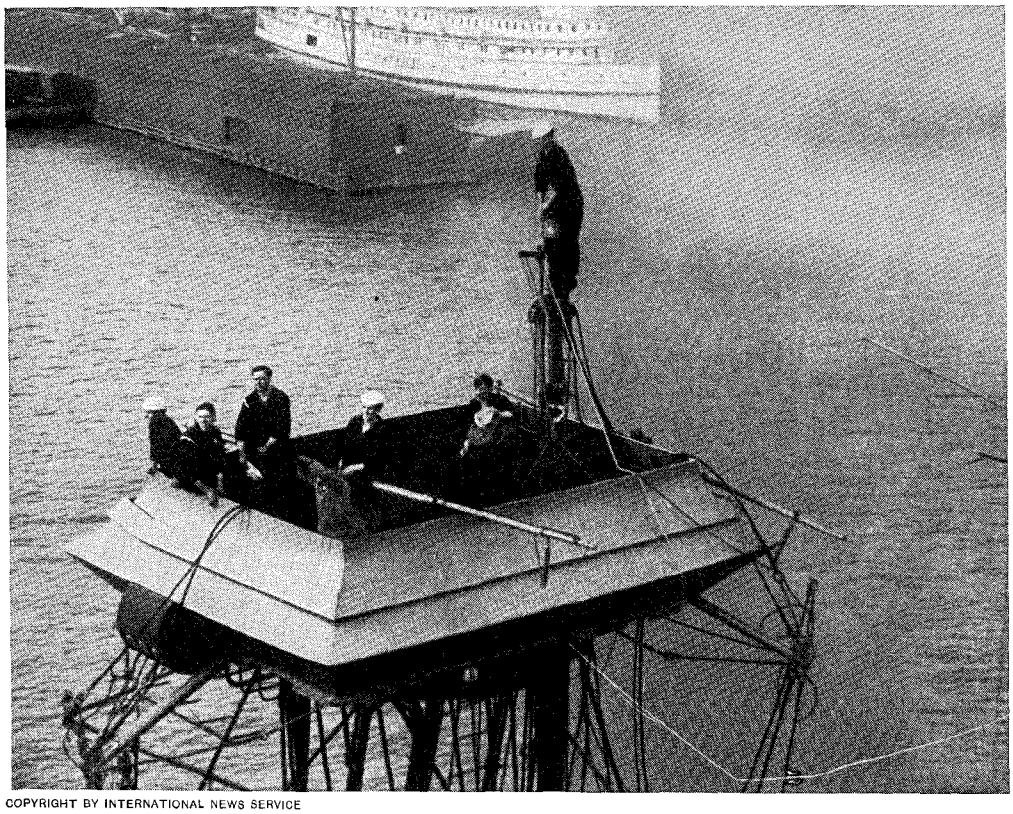
ON THE WAY TO MEXICO CITY

The Mexican National Railway from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico runs through a mountainous country which is easy to defend. This bridge, at Infernilla Cañon, near Vera Cruz, is one of the strategical points. Its destruction by dynamite must be prevented if the United States forces advance along the line of this road



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IN THE FIGHTING TOP OF A BATTLE-SHIP

These exposed positions are places of great danger during a battle, but from their height above the water they furnish a point of vantage which makes their use a matter of great importance

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ITS
GRAVITY

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING SUN

"*SHORT OF WAR!*"
Cartoon by Robert Carter

ITS
IRONY

FROM THE NEW YORK WORLD

A PAINFUL SCENE
Cartoon by Rollin Kirby

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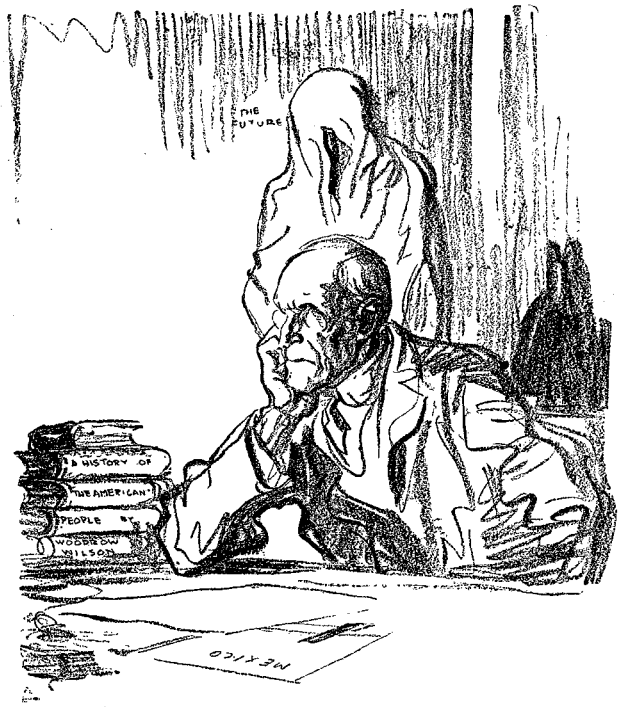

FROM THE NEW YORK SUN

ITS PERPLEXITY

BEGINNING A NEW VOLUME

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN. COPYRIGHT BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

ITS AIM

TO CARRANZA, VILLA, HUERTA, AND THEIR FELLOW-OUTLAWS CIVILIZATION BRINGS A SWORD; TO MEXICO, THE BRIGHT LIGHT OF PEACE, PROGRESS, AND ADMISSION TO THE FAMILY OF NATIONS WHOSE WATCHWORD IS LAW AND ORDER

Cartoon by Winsor McCay

AS SEEN BY CARTOONISTS

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PHOTOGRAPH BY G. V. BUCK

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MOTHERS' CONGRESS

Mrs. Frederic Schoff, whose picture we present above, has devoted much of her life to work for the welfare of children. She is the editor of the "Child Welfare Magazine," and her work for children has appropriately led to her selection as the head of the Mothers' Congress, which recently convened in Washington, D. C.

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TOGRAPH BY HARRIS & EWING

FELIX FRANKFURTER

A native of Austria, not yet thirty-two years old, Felix Frankfurter has been chosen Professor of Law at Harvard University, to take especial charge of the courses dealing with the relation of the law to modern social and industrial conditions. See editorial comment

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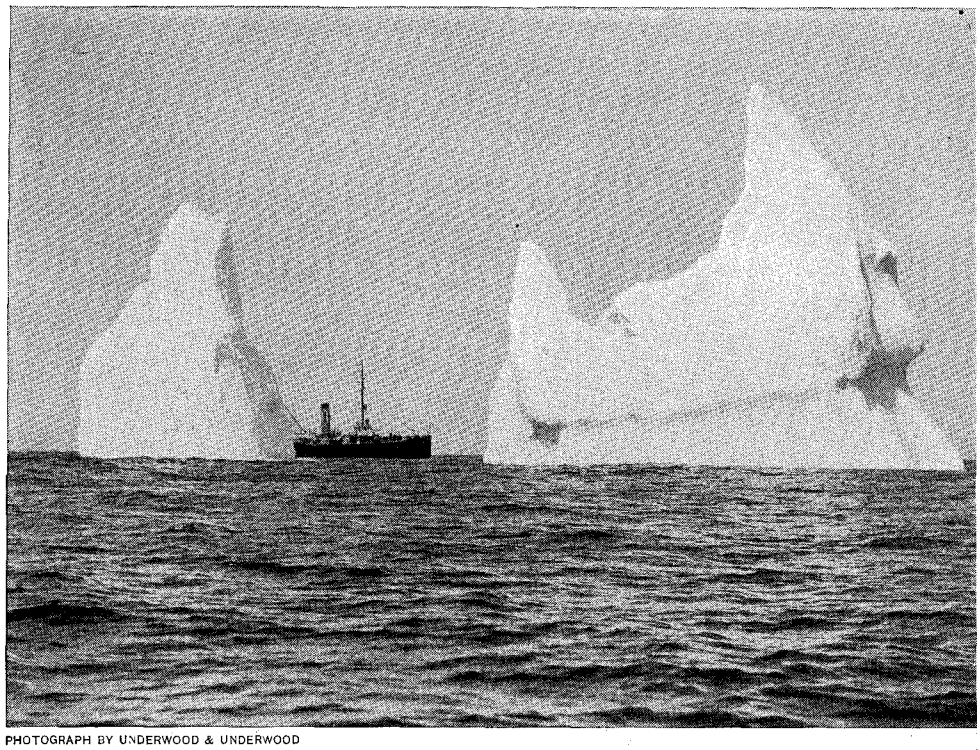

PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE UNITED STATES DERELICT DESTROYER SENECA HUNTING FOR ICEBERGS

The Seneca is shown near two giant bergs which she has discovered in the northern steamship lane. Transatlanti liners will be warned by wireless of the proximity of these dangerous obstacles to navigation, and a possible repetition of the Titanic disaster of two years ago thus be averted

PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

EFFECTS OF A RECENT AVALANCHE IN THE ALPS

The village of Chamonix, in the French Alps, was recently partly overwhelmed by an avalanche. Several lives were reported lost and many houses were buried by snow and ice

MAN CIRCUMVENTS THE ICEBERG—HE HAS NOT YET LEARNED TO AVERT THE AVALANCHE

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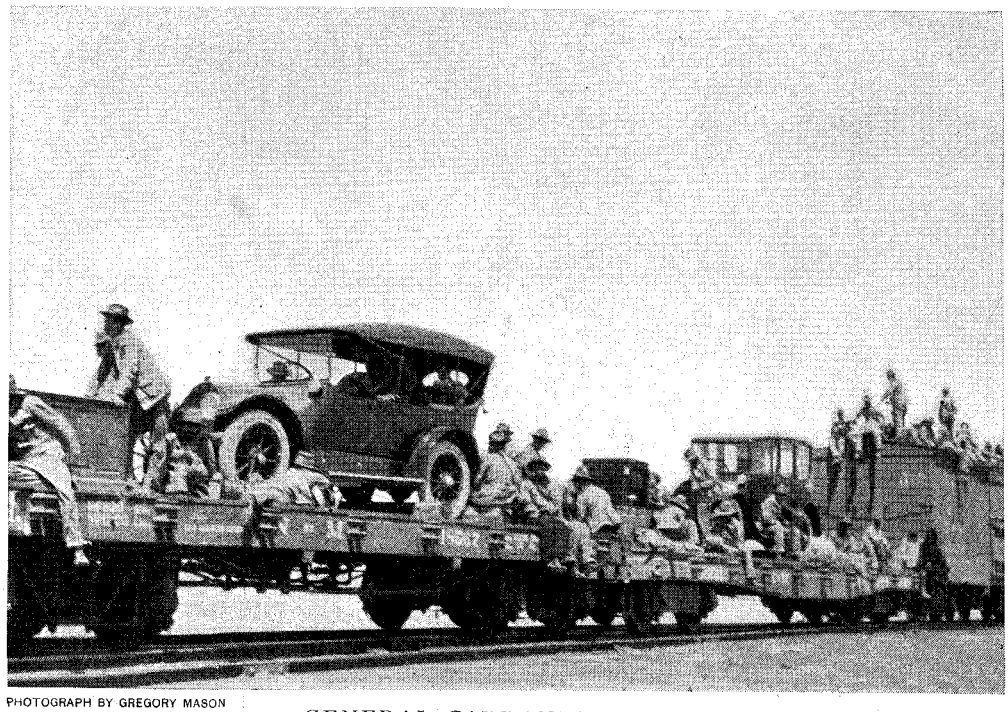
GREGORY MASON, THE OUTLOOK'S CORRESPONDENT IN MEXICO

In the group to the left of Mr. Mason General Carranza stands, with his hand in his pocket



PHOTOGRAPH BY GREGORY MASON

GENERAL CARRANZA'S TRAIN

On this train are Carranza's automobiles, safe, and desk. See Mr. Mason's article "Going South with Carranza" (The Outlook, May 2)

For other pictures of the Mexican Constitutionalists see next page

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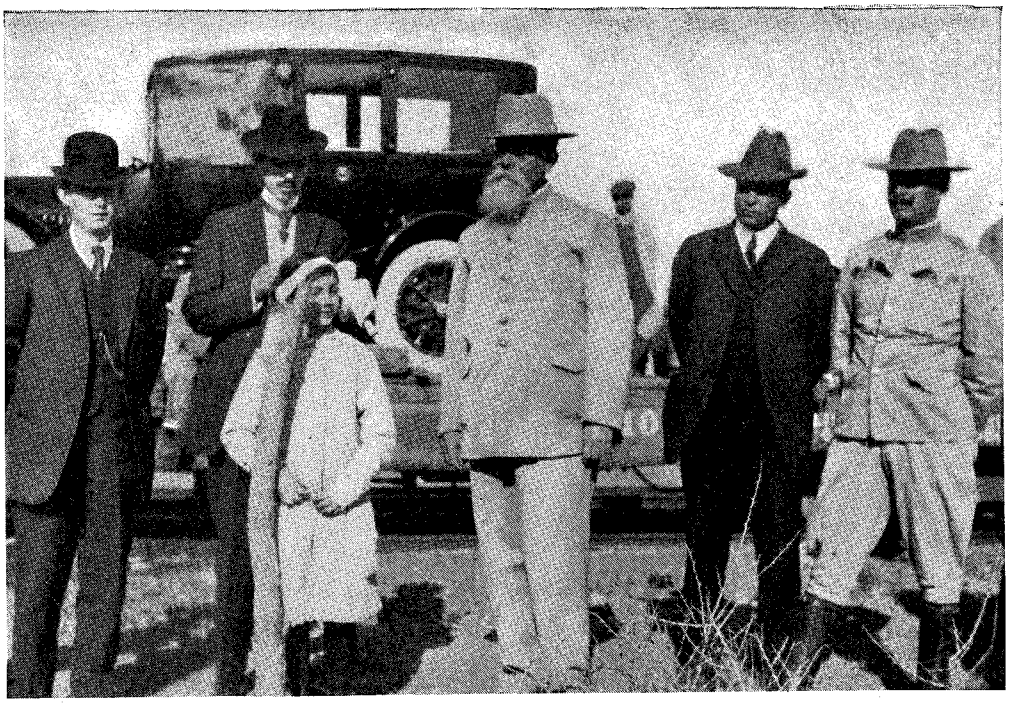
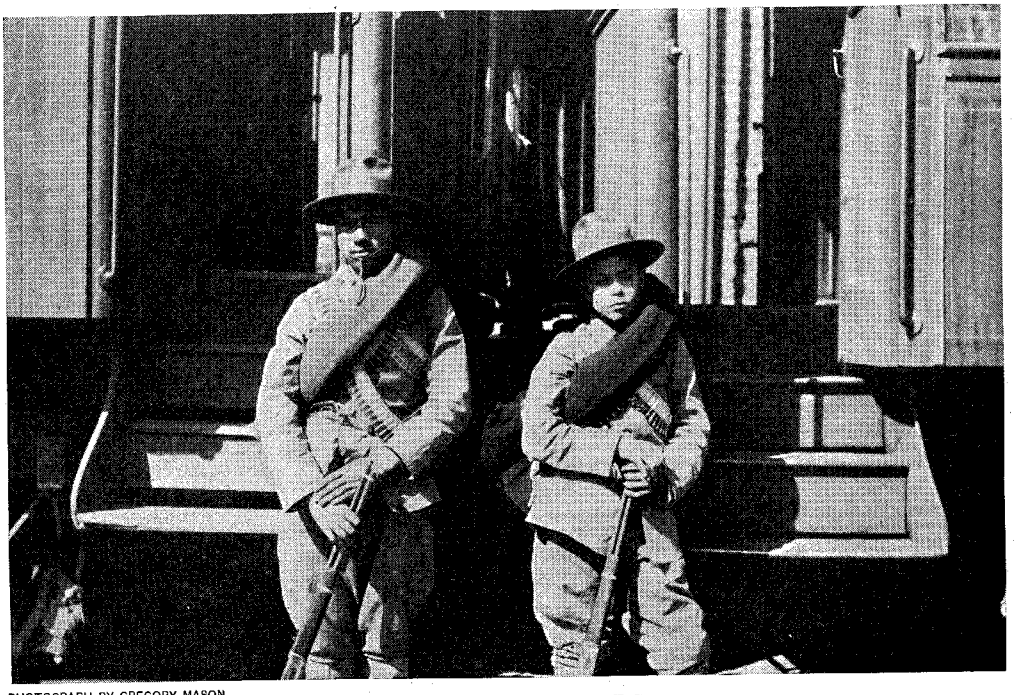


PHOTOGRAPH BY GREGORY MASON

GENERAL CARRANZA ON HIS WAY TO CHIHUAHUA

General Carranza is the man with the beard. At the left, and behind the little girl, is his private secretary. The little girl is the daughter of a Constitutionalist leader. The man in uniform to the right is a staff officer

See Mr. Gregory Mason's articles "Going South with Carranza" (in The Outlook of May 2) and "With Villa in Chihuahua" in this issue



PHOTOGRAPH BY GREGORY MASON

TWO BOY SOLDIERS

The boy to the left is 16 years old, the one to the right only 12 years old. They are soldiers in Carranza's army! They belong to Carranza's bodyguard

For other pictures in connection with the Mexican articles of Mr. Mason see preceding page

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